

Michigan Progressives Meet:

OPEN CRUSADE FOR MASS THIRD PARTY

Michigan Edition *The WORKER*

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Cobo's DSR 'Economy' Claims Lives of Two

By William Allan

DETROIT.—Two citizens lost their lives here last week, killed by city-owned buses whose brakes were defective due to "economy" measures demanded by Mayor Albert E. Cobo, former efficiency expert for the open shop Burroughs Adding Machine. Cobo has instituted a rigorous cut-to-the-bone policy on the publicly owned Detroit Street Railways.

This meant that lines were speeded up, maintenance work was speeded up, personnel was laid off, safety measures were dispensed with, all on the basis that the DSR had to be made "a profitable enterprise."

The DSR is a public utility and is the only one in the city that is not subsidized. Water, Lighting are also public utilities but they are subsidized and don't have to show a profit, as the efficiency expert Cobo demands from DSR.

Under Cobo's regime the Traffic Safety Engineering Dept. was wiped out. The Safety Engineer's job was eliminated, plans for a maintenance workers' training program were cut out.

City Hall admitted this week that no other major city in the country does without a safety engineer.

In the cases of the two people killed brakes failed both times due to lack of service. What is significant is that in one case, a John R bus, the vehicle was 12 years old. This line is used mostly by Negro citizens and the oldest buses are used there, while the "silk stocking" neighborhoods get the brand new buses, a year or

less old in service.

The "economy" program of Cobo has reduced bus service in the city to a token one. Fares have been raised in the last several years from 6 cents to 15 cents. In the last year since the fare went up to 15 cents service has been reduced 11 percent.

DSR officials claim that the drop in service is due to "decline in patronage." Of course in a city like Detroit, dominated by the auto trusts, they want the people to buy automobiles and not ride a transit system. So Cobo, their can-

dicate for Mayor last election, hews to that wish, reduces service, cuts down expenditures on maintenance and people lose their lives.

Walter Stanley, business agent, AFL street car and bus operators union said:

"We have complained about the condition of DSR vehicles until our throats are sore."

"When as many as 300 and sometimes 400 service calls are made in one day on a fleet of

2,100 vehicles that certainly indicates something is wrong."

PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATES

Candidates nominated at the Third Annual Convention of the Progressive Party of Michigan:

Congress: DOROTHY KNIGHT, First Congressional District.
SHIRLEY O. FOSTER, 8th Congressional District.
O. DON CHRISTIE, 16th Congressional District.
HAROLD SHAPIRO, 17th Congressional District.

State Offices: ROBERT TRAVIS, Secretary of State.
VIRGINIA GLENN, State Treasurer.

State Senate: JESUS GONZALES, 11th Senatorial District.
BRUNO MAZE, 21st Senatorial District.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES: First District Wayne County:
CALVIN LIPPITT, PAUL HENLEY, RUTH ST. AUBIN,
MERLE LORD, HAROLD MIKKELSON, GENEVA SMITH.

Second District, Macomb: WILEY JONES.
Fifth District, Dearborn: HERMAN CHRISTIE.

DETROIT.—Michigan labor, farmer, Negro people, youth and women met in convention here of the Progressive Party and selected candidates for the 1950 elections, to give the people of the state an opportunity to strike back at the gathering forces of war and repression."

Their statement of policy said in part:

"We appeal to all voters of all political parties to support this program of the Progressive Party and to vote for those Progressive Party candidates who are on the ballot regardless of other candidates for whom they may vote."

The statement of policy adopted by the 150 delegates from practically all of Michigan's 17 Congressional Districts declared that:

"The Progressive Party, although a minority party, offers the only path through which we can express our determination to win the peace, restore civil liberties and guarantee economic security."

THE CRUSADING spirit called for in the policy statement was evident in the lively debates and discussions on program and candidates.

This was in marked contrast to the baseball bat rule at the recent county conventions of the Democrats and the handful of Republicans who stayed at their convention to vote a weary "yeah" on "program" after the candidates had been rubber-stamped.

Third party candidates, Negro and white, will run in the 16th and 17th Congressional Districts. Candidates were selected to run for the State Senate and Legislature and County offices.

For State offices, candidates were selected to run for Secretary of State and State Treasurer.

THE DELEGATES felt that despite the fact, that at present the Progressive Party is still a relatively small minority party, its program was one around which could be united the majority of Michigan citizens.

It therefore made an earnest appeal to those voters to give expression to their desire for real independent political action by supporting the program and voting for those PP candidates who do appear on the ballot, regardless of whom else they might vote for other offices.

This, the delegates felt, was not only a practical and realistic approach, but was also the path for reaching the great bulk of Michigan's common people who will become the backbone of the bigger third party movement which they projected at this convention.

Speakers included Rev. Charles A. Hill, nationally known Negro leader who keynoted the convention; Erma Henderson, National Committeewoman, PP; Cal Lippit, Young Progressives leader and Elmer Benson, national chairman, PP, former governor of Minnesota.

ON PROGRAMMATIC issues, the convention endorsed the national committee statement of the Progressive Party and adopted the following state planks:

Repeal the police state laws; defeat the scrapping of the Bill of Rights; pass a corporation tax; enact a state FEPC; abolish sales tax on food and other necessities; improve rural roads and school system; enact \$1 an hour minimum wage law; sharply increase MUCC and compensation benefits; build more state hospitals; repeal Bonine-Tripp and Hutchinson anti-labor acts; increase old age benefits; aid reforestation through appropriations, including development of low grade ores for Upper Peninsular and give 18-year-olds the right to vote.

See Long, Costly War in Korea

— See Page 3 —

Pay Envelopes Cut For War Taxes

By Max Gordon

You have already learned that your pay envelope will be lighter by about 50 cents to a dollar, starting this week. This is the new tax increase, voted by Congress on the same day it sent the notorious McCarran police state Bill to President Truman and refused to enact an excess profits tax. It jacks up by 20 percent the rate at which your weekly envelope is taxed.

This tax increase is only the first instalment on the huge increase in the amount to be taken from all working people to pay for the greatly stepped-up military program. On the very day the tax increase designed to raise a total of \$4,500,000,000 (billion) was voted, Congress also voted \$17,000,000,000 (billion) for new armaments.

AND WHEN IT GETS BACK from the election recess, it will be confronted with a request for still another \$10,000,000,000 (billion) for war.

All this is on top of the original \$20,000,000,000 (billion)-odd voted in the regular budget for arms and military aid abroad.

Thus, the amount voted for direct war preparations will add up to nearly \$50,000,000,000 by the early part of next year. This is about 20 percent of the total the country produces in a year.

President Truman declared in his economic message to the nation a few weeks ago that financing of war preparations this time will be on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, instead of by piling up a national debt, as in the last war.

The present economy, with its \$260,000,000,000 national debt, makes it tough to raise the money

in any other way since the interest on this debt is huge. On top of this, the only way the country can produce huge war armaments is by shifting from production of civilian goods. This, too, is unlike the situation at the beginning of the last war, when there was a lot of unused labor and productive capacity lying around.

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THUS, THE PRESIDENT and his advisers, as well as the country's leading financial moguls, have it figured out that the way to finance the war program is to take it out of the people's hides directly, through "pay-as-you-go" taxes. This not only prevents further stretching of the already huge national debt, but cuts down on the amount of money you will have for buying of civilian goods.

In effect, this means that instead of another four and a half billion to be raised in new taxes, it will be closer to thirty billion when Congress gets through monkeying with the tax question by next summer. In the light of the military aims of the Administration in Europe, as well as in the Far East, it will continue to go up and up for years to come as the economy shifts drastically from civilian production to a military footing.

Administration leaders are fearful that any peace moves in con-

nexion with Korea may take away from it a weapon by which to bludgeon the workingman into accepting the huge cuts in living standards involved. Hence they are constantly warning that regardless of the outcome in Korea, the sacrifices and the privation will still have to be expected. There will be no reduction in war preparations.

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C O M M E R C E S E C R E T A R Y Charles Sawyer declared last week that we "must face serious shortages, heavy taxes and problems of inflation for years to come."

"Those who think the end of this present emergency (the Korean war) will relieve us of concern for the future are victims of self-delusion," he maintained.

Treasury Secretary John Snyder warned that the American people have "no notion" of what is facing them by way of taxes as a result of the war program. Members of Snyder's staff are due to meet soon with members of congressional committees to plan the next tax boosts.

Aside from new wage imposts, Roy Blough, members of the President's Council on Economic Advisers, has promised new sales taxes, both to finance the military and to reduce demand for available civilian goods.

FRED WRIGHT
TECHNICAL PRESS

School Spying System Bared in NYC 'Trial'

By Harry Raymond

How a gestapo-like mechanism of thought control, replete with its undercover network of police spies, informers and professional denouncers, is operating in the New York City school system has been unfolded to public view in the Board of Education's department trial of teacher David L. Friedman.

Proceedings against Friedman, one of eight suspended teachers of Jewish faith, are being challenged by the Teachers Union as illegal political snooping and violation of the Civil Service Law which forbids consideration of political affiliation in connection with employment of teachers.

Friedman is charged with conduct unbefitting a teacher for alleged 1945-1946 membership in a Communist organization. Instead of judging the actual conduct of the teacher, his classroom work and moral habits, Trial Examiner Theodore Kiendl has undertaken to pass judgment on the doctrines of the Communist Party.

FOUR PROFESSIONAL police informers held the spotlight for most of the first three weeks of the trial, reciting distorted versions of Marxist theory and practice. Two of the informers never knew the accused teacher. The other two, who claimed they knew him as a member of the Communist Party, were trapped in so much false testimony on other pertinent matters that it became difficult to believe a fair-minded judge would credit anything they said.

THE PROSECUTION presented its proof in this order:

1. Joseph Zack Kornfeder, self-admitted anti-labor spy and denouncer, expelled from the Communist Party in 1934, identified a number of historical Marxist pamphlets and books—the same publications that were banned and burned by Hitler's Nazis—and denounced them as subversive. He never knew teacher Friedman, but came to testify against him for a fee of \$25 a day and expenses.

2. Another \$25-a-day professional informer, Louis F. Budenz, added more Marxist books to the purge list and offered the weird information that Communist Party public political pronouncements meant the opposite of what they said. He, too, could not identify Friedman as a Communist, but admitted he (Budenz) was in the stool pigeon business for money. His magazine articles, newspaper stories, a book and lectures, which fingered hundreds of progressives and subjected them to judicial and legislative persecution, he revealed under cross-examination, netted him more than \$40,000.

3. Leonard Patterson, the in-

former with a bad memory, was positive he saw Friedman at two Young Communist League meetings in 1932 or 1933. He then identified Earl Browder as the Communist candidate for President in 1932. When told his memory was bad on the 1932 candidacy and confronted with the World Almanac record showing William Z. Foster was the candidate, Patterson shouted he worked in the campaign and declared under oath the official election record was wrong. His memory failed him likewise on at least a dozen other important personal matters, including the year of his marriage, and he left the witness stand a shaken and fully discredited informer.

4. Police Detective Stephanie Horvath was "sure," during a period of political snooping in the Communist Party, she saw Friedman at party meetings. She was also "sure" one of the alleged meetings, in February, 1945, discussed the "nomination of Henry Wallace." When advised Wallace was neither nominated for nor ran for office in 1945, the woman cop, in confusion, testified she meant his "nomination for Secretary of Commerce." She was "sure" that at the time of a second meeting in 1947 Communists were working in Rep. Vito Marcantonio's campaign for mayor. Her credibility hit the zero point when confronted with the fact that the mayoralty race was two years later.

It was on this foundation of testimony that the Board of Education built its case for political thought control in the school sys-

Negroes Still Losing Jobs Despite War

By John Hudson Jones

"Demand For Labor at Five-Year Peak" was a headline in the New York Times of Sept. 28. The story went on to tell how Robert C. Goodwin, director of the U.S. Labor Department Bureau of Employment had reported a tremendous demand for industrial workers since the invasion of Korea.

But in the Afro-American of that same week a headline read, "Milwaukee Employers Ignore Local FEPC Law, Job Bias Rife."

The story went on, "many veterans are having a difficult time getting jobs in defense plants, it was pointed out here last week by Commander Fred Winn of Corporal Cornice E. Grace Post No. 445, American Legion."

"On the one hand employers are clamoring for workers and on the other hand hundreds of colored workers are unable to find jobs. . . . The state employment service state a week ago that there were 2,400 unfilled jobs in Milwaukee. But there are none for colored!"

But could this happen when the Big Democracy men in Washington had told such Negro leaders as Lester Granger of the Urban League, and Walter Rice of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and A. Philip Randolph of the Pullman Porters Union that all they had to do was back up the war and everything would be groovy!

Hadn't these militant, fire-eating "leaders" offered the sweat and tear of Negroes to Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, and W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Resources Security Board?

But not being able to run away from the hard facts of job bias Granger was forced to voice the fear of increasing rampant discrimination at the Grand Rapids, Mich., conference of the Urban League.

But instead of things getting better for the Negro workers as the war propagandists tried to make them believe Negroes have been

steadily losing jobs since 1945, and haven't stopped yet!

A resolution before the recent convention of the United Electrical Workers pointed out that "unemployment has hit the Negro industrial worker and farm laborer with a sharp economic blow, and discrimination continues unabated in industry after industry throughout the country."

The Chicago Trade Union Conference for Negro Rights pointed out in June that unemployment was "rapidly becoming a mass problem among us." In Chicago 69 percent of those receiving relief were Negroes and in Toledo the percentage was 50.

But the key question for solution to this worsening situation was raised by Ernest Thompson, secretary of the UE Fair Practices Committee in a report to their New York convention.

After a survey of most of the UE districts, Thompson reported, "in most plants where there are Negro workers they are excluded almost entirely from machine tool, maintenance, and other high skilled jobs. This confines these workers to a few job categories. Among the many problems that exist in

many plants where Negro workers were hired during the war is their being laid off and never recalled, and many times laid off out of seniority. . . . In the big plants throughout our industry we find it almost an unwritten law that no Negro workers be admitted to the apprenticeship training courses in spite of the fact that many big plants like GE in Schenectady and Erie, Westinghouse in Pittsburgh, and Harvester shops bring in hundreds of apprentices each year."

This was a flagrant practice during World War II, when the FEPC was operating, and many Negro men, women, and youth won jobs in industry. This freezing of the majority of Negroes in low-paid jobs and refusing to train and upgrade them, accounts for many being the first fired after the war.

The special victims of this were of course Negro women. They came into and stood shoulder to shoulder with the men at the machines but were ruthlessly laid off and fired immediately after the war.

The historic Chicago conference sponsored by the Harlem Trade Union Council and the South Side Council laid the basis for fighting and winning jobs for Negroes both in time of war and provided insurance for them in peace: This was the model clause FEPC campaign it urged that all unions adopt and initiate as top union negotiating policy.

The UE has already begun putting this program into operation. Several locals have won the FEPC clause in contracts. But, as Thompson pointed out, the real key to unlocking industries doors to Negroes is to win integration in apprenticeship training programs that will be protected from discrimination by law.



on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

The Giants, a Club To Watch for '51

By LESTER RODNEY

ONE TEAM THAT was ready to start the 1951 season the day after the 1950 season ended was the New York Giants, the major's hottest ballclub over the second half of the season. They think, and so do a lot of other people, that they should start next season as pennant favorites.

Reason: They solved the double play problem with the acquisition of Stanky and Dark, then in the second half of the year also picked up a big new blaster in Monte Irvin to take up that Sid Gordon slack, and finally got the pitching to go behind the ace Larry Jensen. No more reliance on the erratic Kennedy, Koslo and Hartung is necessary next year. Behind Jansen the pitchers will be Sal Maglie and Jim Hearn, the two big mound surprises of the year. Then Sheldon Jones, who came well toward season end. George Spencer is looked toward as a possible winner, too, when the season starts. The impressive youngster from Jersey City started his first game on the season's last day and blew through the Braves in style.

Those who are already tabbing the Giants for '50 over both the Phils and Dodgers (nobody figures in the four western clubs) think that the Polo Grounders might be playing the Yanks right today if Monte Irvin had been installed as a regular opening day and kept in there.

Or if the big, powerful Hearn had been around as a staff bellwether earlier.

They point out that with Irvin's development as a fine first baseman the Giants have the hardest hitting inner works in either league. Monte pulled up to .300 and should better that playing regularly from the start. Stanky was over .300, Dark right near there, and Hank Thompson at a lusty .290. Incidentally, with the late tailing off of Phillips' Willie Jones to .266, can anyone doubt that Thompson was the league's top third baseman.

The other factor in the impatience of Giant fans for next season is the late emergence of Bobby Thomson from his season-long slump. Bobby really snapped out of it and looked altogether different. He is too good a ballplayer to have another year like '50.

There don't seem to be many "ifs" left on this team, with Mueller and Westrum also having proved themselves. It's a mighty solid array of ballplayers, and with enough pitching—at last.

WESTERN CLUB OWNERS in the National League were reported rooting for the Phils against the Dodgers. They wanted the all-white team to win for the simple reason that their own fans are putting the heat on the second division, lily-white ballclubs and pointing out that it might not be a coincidence that every World Series since 1947—Robinson's first year up—had Negro players involved up to this year.

But even though the Phils won it, there are a few facts which fighters against discrimination will relay to the owners of the fifth-place Cards, sixth-place Reds, seventh-place Cubs and eighth-place Pirates.

It's true the inter-racial Dodgers were knocked out of it (on the last day of the season). But that still makes three out of the last four series in which inter-racial teams were involved. (The Indians in 1948.) It still leaves three of the four first division clubs inter-racial teams.

Aid if you add the total won and lost records of the three non-jimcrow outfits in the league you get a winning total of 258 victories, 204 defeats. Then add the totals of the five jimcrow organizations and you come to a losing record of 356 victories against 410 defeats.

Those are eloquent figures.

Confidence Keynoted CP Parley

(Continued from page 5) out under any and all conditions. He said that the push to illegalize the Party has not, however, exhausted all possibilities of struggle to defend its constitutional rights and that the fight for its legal existence will go on. His report was supplemented by Michael Russo, Assistant Organization Secretary.

Benjamin Davis stressed the fact that the national oppression of the Negro people is the Achilles heel of American imperialism, and analyzed new opportunities and problems in advancing the struggle for Negro rights. Pettis Perry, secretary of the National Negro Commission, supplemented Davis' report and both Communist leaders reaffirmed the importance of intensifying the Party's fight against white chauvinism which now takes on new proportions as a result of the growth of the fascist menace and the war danger.

HENRY WINSTON, National Organization Secretary, discussed the relationship between questions of Party organization under new conditions and the problem of guaranteeing that peace is carried

Progressive Nominees Running in 15 States

Progressive Party peace candidates will be on the ballot in 15 states, according to the party's national officers. "Reports from the field reveal there is no enthusiasm for the Korean war among the people. Though there is no vocal or organized resistance, there is a passive resistance, an uneasiness about the fact that our boys are fighting and dying there," the Party's General Counsel, John J. Abt, told a worker correspondent.

Abt said these reports agreed with a statement made by a Republican congressman in Massachusetts, Rep. Donald W. Nicholson, who told the New Bedford Kiwanis that letters to congressmen from all over the country showed the war "is unpopular" and the "country is not back of it."

Abt declared, too, that the Progressive Party campaign has been received with wide interest because of the concern of people that the Korean struggle may involve the country in war with China.

OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK State, where the Party's affiliate, the American Labor Party, has a complete slate, the Progressive Party has complete or partial state slates in California, Connecticut, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

In Illinois, the state slate was knocked off the ballot by a Democratic machine fearful that a Progressive Party ticket which included a U. S. Senate candidate would defeat its own slate, headed by Sen. Scott Lucas. Lucas is Senate Majority Leader who led the battle for passage of the McCarran Act as well as virtually every other reactionary measure.

Only Illinois candidate to remain in the battle is the militant Negro leader, Sam Parks, running for Congress in the 1st district.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES are campaigning in some 20 districts outside of New York while Maryland, Pennsylvania and Oregon are also running senatorial nominees.

In California, four of the five candidates for Congress are running in two-way races, Republicans having captured the two major party primaries.

In the fifth contest, Charlotta Bass, publisher of the Negro weekly, the California Eagle, is campaigning for the seat vacated by Helen Gahagan Douglas in the 14th congressional district, which has a large Negro vote.

Eslanda G. Robeson, wife of Paul, heads the Connecticut slate

that it was possible to win a partial victory in the bail fight and keep the 10 Communist leaders out of jail was justified soon after this historic National Committee meeting closed.

THE CONTRAST between the hollow and inflamed oratory in Congress and the sober but confident words of the Communist leaders was as significant as it was striking. The Party's fighting National Chairman, William Z. Foster, was absent—he has been ill during the two years since the indictment of the 11 National Committee members. Eugene Dennis, level-headed and wise General Secretary, was absent, too. He has been in jail since May 12, a hostage of the House Un-American Committee. Ten of the top leaders did not know whether or not they would be in jail before the meeting came to an end. Of all the National Committee members, only Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is free to travel. Steve Nelson, Pennsylvania State Chairman, was in jail. Other district leaders had been jailed, were facing jail sentence, or had known harassment

FORD STEEL WORKERS FIRM IN PAY STRIKE

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—Some 2,500 Ford Rouge plant steelworkers who struck last Sunday night against the five year, wage freeze, no strike Ford contract are still refusing to return to work until time and half for Saturday and double time for Sunday is paid them.

The new contract does not contain that provision. UAW president Walter P. Reuther who negotiated the contract together with former FBI chief, John S. Bugas, now company vice president, "won" instead for the steel workers besides the general 8-cent tie to cost of living indexes, an additional five cents an hour.

The rolling mill steel workers point out that the elimination of the premium rates of pay they are losing \$50 a week which the extra nickel does not make up for. Carl Stellato, president of Ford

Local 600 of which the rolling mill workers are members, was reported here as condemning the walkout and ordering the men back to work.

That was yesterday, this morning shortly after midnight, another shift refused to work and now the day shift refuses to work.

Stellato describes the contract as, "the best contract Ford workers ever had." Now with this walkout, Stellato is reported telling the angry workers that it was Reuther who negotiated the contract not he.

Sensing the antagonism to the contract, Stellato attempted to throw a red-scare smokescreen over the entire matter by starting this coming Monday a trial of five shop leaders on charges they are "subservient" to the Communist Party. The five opposed the five-year contract.

in the 4th congressional district in Philadelphia.

In Virginia, a Negro woman, Phronia A. McNeal, is campaigning for Congress in a Richmond congressional district.

Commenting on the position of the two major parties, whose chief concern in the elections is the battle over 36 Senate seats, Abt said their attitude can be summarized by the frantic appeals against any "letdown" in war spirit and hysteria as a result of rumors of peace in Korea.

Their policies are such, Abt maintained, that they can't stand peace.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1948 (TITLE 22, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 233) OF THE WORKER PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEW YORK, N. Y., FOR OCT. 1, 1950.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Freedom of the Press Co., Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Editor, John Gates, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Managing editor, Alan Max, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. General manager, Philip Bart, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

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3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) 67,000. Philip Bart, general manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4 day of October, 1950. Carl Brodsky, Notary Public, State of New York, No. 35-0428950. Qualified in New York County. (My commission expires March 30, 1951.) (SEAL)

Atty. General Roth Hits Proposal On Ballot to Scrap Bill of Rights

LANSING.—Attorney General Stephen Roth spoke out against authorizing a State police squad to combat so-called "subversive" activity. He also criticized the proposed subversive activities new amendment to the State Constitution that goes before the voters on Nov. 7.

The new Constitutional amendment that will be on the ballot will eliminate Section 4, Article 11 of the Michigan Constitution. Section 4, which reads:

"Every person may speak freely, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press."

Roth said, speaking before the League of Women Voters in East Lansing, that the present Criminal Syndicalism Act covers all issues of subversives adequately.

The Michigan State Legislature, paced by Gov. "Soapy" Williams, in a recent special session rammed through without public hearings or citizens' discussion four police state bills, among which was one to send to prison for life anyone that a State Police Squad would name as "subversive." The law also legalized the use of stool pigeons once again in Michigan.

Reuther Hits McCarran Bill

LA CROSSE, Wis.—President Walter Reuther, speaking at a labor banquet here, warned that the McCarran bill is so written that it could be used against the CIO United Auto Workers. He said that the bill is a sloppy piece of legislation. Meanwhile in Detroit the PAC Committee of Dodge Local 3 went on record demanding that the McCarran bill should not be enforced.

Called 'Disloyal' For Protesting Killing of Boy, 15

DETROIT.—Protesting the brutal killing of a 15-year-old Negro youth by a Detroit cop is "subversive," according to Negro-hating Mayor Cobo's "Loyalty Investigating Committee."

That is one of the charges against Tom Coleman, Negro leader of the United Public Workers. The "charge" is based on the fact that Mr. Coleman took part in a demonstration protesting the killing of 15-year-old Leon Moseley.

Apparently the "investigating committee" was afraid that all of their "charges" against Coleman would consist of the fact that he was against Jimcrow, so they listed this one as, "Attending a meeting addressed by Carl Winter, Michigan Communist Party Chairman."

Coleman joined in the protest demonstration along with the rest of the Negro community because, as he said, "I have a son who was 15 at the time young Moseley was shot to death and I was worried." He had no advance knowledge of who the speakers were going to be, nor did he care.

Other charges against Coleman included, "protesting Jimcrow in

Osawosso", and picketing the Book Cadillac Hotel because they refused to rent a room to Paul Robeson. Coleman is also "charged" with attending a concert at which Paul Robeson sang.

Apparently the "loyal" thing for Mr. Coleman to have done, according to anti-Negro Mayor Cobo, was to congratulate the cop who shot Leon Moseley in the back for his good aim.

Cobo sees in the attack on Coleman his chance to smash the UPW and its most militant section, 2000 sanitation workers and thus put over his offer of a three cent an hour wage increase to city workers instead of the 20 cents the UPW is fighting for.

Cobo also knows the record of Coleman in leading the city workers. When Coleman first started organizing the sanitation workers back in 1936-37 they were getting 95 cents an hour. They now make \$1.48½ an hour.

Is Ford Reviving Service Dept.?

DETROIT.—Is the Ford Motor Co. recruiting stool pigeons and goons for a new service department?

This question is brought to the fore by a communication sent superintendents and foreman by A. A. Poppelreiter, manager of the

Pressed Steel Plant. The letter tells of "successful results" in the training of "Minute Men" and says that the number of "Minute Men" should be increased.

Poppelreiter asks that the supervisors furnish his office with a list of qualified and sincere em-

Stellato Sets Witchhunt 'Trial' Oct. 9

DEARBORN.—On October 9th the witchhunting "trial" of five Ford Rouge union shop leaders will get under way. They are charged with being "subservient" to the Communist Party, by Carl Stellato, president of Ford local 600.

The "subservient" gimmick is obviously borrowed from the FBI and Department of Justice attorneys who some time ago admitted that it was impossible to obtain convictions on charge of membership in the Communist Party and that the best frame-up technique was charge of being "subservient."

The five shop leaders are Ed Lock, president Plastic Building, Nelson Davis, vice president Production Foundry, Dave Moore, vice president, Axle Building, John Gallo, recording secretary, Motor Building and Paul Boatin, president, Motor Building.

Stellato evidently intends not only to seek a guilty verdict on this scattergun charge but will move from there with his "ja" trial committee for removal from office of the Five and even denial of membership in the union, in order to give the company the opening to fire them.

Not satisfied with that, Stellato has let it be known that "others" will face charges, if he can win this first trial.

Meanwhile the company, sure that Stellato is not concerned with shop problems, is merrily proceeding with introduction of "labor saving" machinery in many parts of the Rouge. They call it leveling off.

The trial will be held in the evenings and behind closed doors. Stellato's "open door" policy does not apply in this case.

Hold Everything! Wait for Bazaar

DON'T do any Xmas shopping till you know when the Michigan Worker annual bazaar is to be. Xmas presents for everyone can be bought at the bazaar. This year it will be bigger, better than before.

You'll be able to fill your Xmas needs at the bazaar booths which will have a super supply of NEW goods for your selection.

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WATCH FOR THE DATE.

ployes....

The letter mentions "fire fighting" as the company's purpose in recruiting "Minute Men."

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AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

SOME PRE-ELECTION STATEMENTS Carl Stellato, president of Lord Local 600, would like to forget. Stellato is the one to bring charges against five shop leaders of the Rouge on the grounds they are "subservient" to the Communist Party:

"I believe today as I did during the organizing days of 1940-41, that a member of our union shall enjoy full rights within the union as well as on his job, regardless of race, color, creed, political or fraternal affiliations."

"I am seriously opposed to all forms of red baiting and other forms of personal attacks..."

"Local 600 shall have the right to make its own decisions concerning the interests of its membership without interference from the International union."

Last week Walter Reuther, UAW president, without the local executive board being consulted or Stellato opening his mouth, ordered a new election of General Council delegates in Tool and Die. The progressives had just won 13 out of 13 places.

Another Stellato quote:

"If at any time, the International Union or any of its officers decides certain issues affecting the welfare of our members, they will meet the same kind of united opposition if their proposed action is not in keeping with the best interests of our members..."

IF THE COMPANY offered Reuther the Chrysler 10-cents-an-hour with a re-opener on Jan. 1, as reported, and Reuther went after the GM five-year escalator deal, was that in the best interests of the Ford workers? Twelve thousand Rouge workers didn't like Reuther's package. They voted "No" on the contract. Stellato voted "Yes."

SPEEDUP: "An unflinching fight against speedup where it now exists or wherever it rears its ugly and unmerciful head; a personal attack shoulder to shoulder with the worker, his committee-man and his chairman."

After reading that dozie, the question could be asked, also, why does Stellato choose to fight five shop leaders whose whole union life has been devoted to a fight against speedup?

Or maybe that's why Stellato chooses to fight Ed Lock, Nelson Davis, Dave Moore, Johnny Gallo and Paul Boatin.

Shed a Tear For Henry II

DEARBORN.—The Ford Motor Co. announced last week that it proposes to spend in the next several years, \$215,000,000 to help people "live together."

This \$215,000,000 comes out of the Ford Foundation, a non-taxable fund whose money comes from the profits made by the sweat, sacrifices and even lives of Ford workers.

A year ago the company fought the union to the last ditch on a wage increase, even proposing the workers take a wage cut because the company was in such tough straits.

If this \$215,000,000 were given to the 115,000 Ford workers who made the profits this would give them for the next five years a 24 cent an hour wage increase, each year.

Paul G. Hoffman, former administrator of Wall Street's ECA program will be the administrator of the Ford Foundation.

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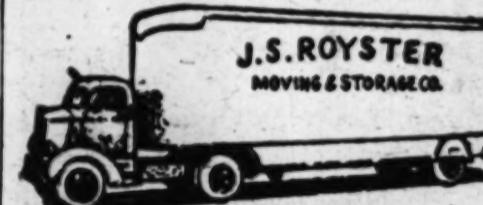
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NATION APPEALS FOR YORK OFFICER'S LIFE

YORK.—The entire nation this past week was rocked by the plight of a doomed Negro officer in Korea, a native of York County, whose case threatened to lay bare the jimmie treatment of Negro troops under the command of General MacArthur. The case first came to light shortly after Mrs. Kay Gilbert appealed to President Truman for a stay of execution of her husband, Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., who was condemned in court martial proceedings for allegedly refusing to obey orders under fire.

Lt. Gilbert's plight immediately aroused this entire area. The Negro press picked up the story and it became front-page news from coast to coast.

SHORTLY AFTERWARD it was announced that lawyers retained in Lt. Gilbert's defense were preparing to take the case to the United Nations, under whose auspices the "police action" against the Koreans is nominally being waged.

The Pittsburgh Courier appealed in an open letter to President Truman for direct intervention in the case. And civil rights organizations, led by the Bronx Civil Rights Congress, launched a campaign on the issue.

In this area itself, thousands of citizens, including a large number

Gilbert 'Sacrificed' Officer Reveals

YORK.—In a letter to Lt. Gilbert's wife, Kay, quoted in the York Gazette and Daily, Lt. Robert B. Elbert, defense counsel for the Negro officer, stated that Lt. Gilbert "... was sacrificed for the good of the whole. . . ."

The military authorities wanted to make an example of someone and, through circumstances, your husband was selected . . . Elbert said.

Elbert went on to say that "... His behavior was beyond his physical and mental control. This is certainly borne out by the examination of three doctors, one of whom was a qualified psychiatrist."

of white people, are working in Lt. Gilbert's defense.

A Gilbert Defense Fund Committee was set up, headed by Robert O. Beers, local attorney and retiring commander of York Post 127.

Offices and factories throughout

the city of York have established collection boxes for Lt. Gilbert, who was born and raised here.

ORGANIZATIONS WHICH have gone on record appealing to President Truman for a stay of execution include:

The Charles E. Williams Post, 749, American Legion; Haym Solomon Post 205, Jewish War Veterans; York Post 2, AMVETS; White Rose Post 556, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Austin L. Grove Post 403, American Legion, Glen Rock; Brotherly Love Lodge 228, Independent and Beneficial Protective Order of Elks of the World; Social Friendship Lodge 42, Fraternal and Accepted Masons, Prince Hall affiliate.

Radio Station WNOW of York also was scheduled to broadcast appeals for funds several times a day for Lt. Gilbert's defense.

Rep. James F. Lind, York Republican, and Senators Francis Myers and Edward Martin have (Continued on page 8)

Narins Urges Truman Save Negro Soldier

PHILADELPHIA.—In a radio address over Station KYW, Lillian Narins, Progressive Party candidate for U. S. Senator called upon President Truman "... to stay the execution of Lieut. Leon Gilbert, Jr., from York, Pa., and to investigate the causes surrounding this case, as well as the manner in which Negro troops have been treated in Korea.

"In our judgment, cases such as these arise from continued segregation and discrimination in the Army and from the fact that, as Dr. Ralph Bunche, Nobel Prize winner, has declared, ' . . . thousands of Negro GI's are fighting in Korea in order that Koreans may enjoy that freedom and equality which these same Negro GI's never experienced in full at home.'"

IN THE FIRST of a series of radio election talks planned by the Progressives, Mrs. Narins also called for the defeat of incumbent Senator Francis Myers, who voted for the notorious police-state McCarran law as well as Gov. James Duff, COP Senatorial aspirant, who "... thinks the McCarran bill does not go far enough."

At the same time, this former



LILLIAN NARINS

school teacher, now a militant campaigner for peace and civil rights, pledged to campaign for repeal of the McCarran Law and against passage of the "democracy defeating Jamieson ordinances" in Philadelphia.

The fact that Mrs. Narins was able to deliver her radio talk is considered a victory over attempts by Republicans and Democrats to

silence Progressive demands for peace and civil rights in the current election fight.

Previously, a scheduled address by Mrs. Narins over station WPEN had been cancelled suddenly in violation of a Federal Communications Commission order requiring equal time for all political parties in election campaigns.

IN CONCLUSION, Mrs. Narins offered an immediate program for the achievement of peace. She urged:

1) Outlawing the atom bomb;
2) Immediate withdrawal of the U. S. Seventh Fleet from China waters;

3) Immediate setting up of an aid program through the UN for the oppressed colonial peoples looking to their speedy self-determination and independence.

"And finally," she declared, "we believe that the two great powers—the United States and the Soviet Union—can live side by side. Therefore we propose that the leaders of these two great countries get together to compose the areas of conflict."

Police Break Up Peace Rally Held by Pacifists

PHILADELPHIA.—Police broke up an open air peace rally in front of Temple University last week and arrested four members of a pacifist organization which sponsored the gathering.

The charges against the four, disorderly conduct, breach of the peace and holding a street meeting without a permit, were dismissed at a hearing before Magistrate Benjamin Schwartz.

ONE OF THE arrested four, in-

terviewed by the Pennsylvania Worker, would not attribute any "ulterior motive" to the police in making the arrests.

At their hearing the Citizens Council on Democratic Rights charged "since July 1 police are making arrests on subterfuges," obviously referring to the wholesale arrests of peace campaigners, including circulators of the Stockholm Peace Appeal.

The four are members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and of the Society of Friends. They do not support the Stockholm Peace Appeal, they said and take a religious, pacifist opposition to war.

At the meeting, which attracted a crowd of about 100 persons, they held aloft signs and distributed leaflets, headed, "Must We Fight Again?", "Is Peace a Bad Word?" etc.



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Transit Workers To Ask Pay Hike

PHILADELPHIA.—The rising movement by labor in this area for higher wages continued to develop last week as the CIO Transport Workers announced they would seek a substantial wage increase for 11,000 PTC workers.

The union demands will be based in part, Andrew Kaelin, president of TWU Local 234, said, "on important increases in auto, textile, electrical and other industries" and on higher taxes and commodity prices.

ELSEWHERE on the labor front these developments occurred:

CIO and AFL hotel and restaurant workers here set up a joint contract negotiation committee in support of wage increase demands for their 4,000 members in 15 major Philadelphia hotels.

The two unions set last Sunday night (Oct. 1) as a strike deadline. Management of the hotels, however, won preliminary court restraining orders on which hearings were scheduled for later in the week.

Lawrence R. Stoltz, business manager of Local 568, AFL Hotel and Club Employees, said:

"... After continued meetings with arbitrary managements, who have attempted to pit one union against the other, we have joined together for the mutual benefit of all hotel workers in order to arrive at an agreement that will make the underpaid hotel worker live more like a human being."

IN ALLENTOWN, workers at the Mack Manufacturing Co., members of CIO Auto Workers Local 677 voted 742 to 111 to accept an agreement providing an immediate four-cent pay hike to all incentive workers and a four-cent wage boost every year for the next four years.

IN CONSHOHOCKEN, 175 cement workers ended an 88-day strike after accepting an agreement providing for an eight-cent wage increase and other benefits not exceeding three cents an hour.

An additional five-cent wage rise will go into effect April 1. The settlement is retroactive to the start of the strike, June 29. The workers are members of Local 449, CIO Gas, Coke and Cement Workers.

IN WILMINGTON, 2,500 General Motors workers authorized a strike over speedup practices recently stepped up by the company. The GM workers here are members of CIO Auto Local 435.

See Long Korea War

See Page 3

Pay Envelopes Cut For War Taxes

By Max Gordon

You have already learned that your pay envelope will be lighter by about 50 cents to a dollar, starting this week. This is the new tax increase, voted by Congress on the same day it sent the notorious McCarran police state Bill to President Truman and refused to enact an excess profits tax. It jacks up by 20 percent the rate at which your weekly envelope is taxed.

This tax increase is only the first instalment on the huge increase in the amount to be taken from all working people to pay for the greatly stepped-up military program. On the very day the tax increase designed to raise a total of \$4,500,000,000 (billion) was voted, Congress also voted \$17,000,000,000 (billion) for new armaments.

AND WHEN IT GETS BACK from the election recess, it will be confronted with a request for still another \$10,000,000,000 (billion) for war.

All this is on top of the original \$20,000,000,000 (billion)-odd voted in the regular budget for arms and military aid abroad.

Thus, the amount voted for direct war preparations will add up to nearly \$50,000,000,000 by the early part of next year. This is about 20 percent of the total the country produces in a year.

President Truman declared in his economic message to the nation a few weeks ago that financing of war preparations this time will be on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, instead of by piling up a national debt, as in the last war.

The present economy, with its \$260,000,000,000 national debt, makes it tough to raise the money

in any other way since the interest on this debt is huge. On top of this, the only way the country can produce huge war armaments is by shifting from production of civilian goods. This, too, is unlike the situation at the beginning of the last war, when there was a lot of unused labor and productive capacity lying around.

THUS, THE PRESIDENT and his advisers, as well as the country's leading financial moguls, have it figured out that the way to finance the war program is to take it out of the people's hides directly, through "pay-as-you-go" taxes. This not only prevents further stretching of the already huge national debt, but cuts down on the amount of money you will have for buying of civilian goods.

In effect, this means that instead of another four and a half billion to be raised in new taxes, it will be closer to thirty billion when Congress gets through monkeying with the tax question by next summer. In the light of the military aims of the Administration in Europe, as well as in the Far East, it will continue to go up and up for years to come as the economy shifts drastically from civilian production to a military footing.

Administration leaders are fearful that any peace moves in con-

nnection with Korea may take away from it a weapon by which to bludgeon the workingman into accepting the huge cuts in living standards involved. Hence they are constantly warning that regardless of the outcome in Korea, the sacrifices and the privation will still have to be expected. There will be no reduction in war preparations.

C O M M E R C E SECRETARY Charles Sawyer declared last week that we "must face serious shortages, heavy taxes and problems of inflation for years to come."

"Those who think the end of this present emergency (the Korean war) will relieve us of concern for the future are victims of self-delusion," he maintained.

Treasury Secretary John Snyder warned that the American people have "no notion" of what is facing them by way of taxes as a result of the war program. Members of Snyder's staff are due to meet soon with members of congressional committees to plan the next tax boosts.

Aside from new wage imposts, Roy Blough, members of the President's Council on Economic Advisors, has promised new sales taxes, both to finance the military and to reduce demand for available civilian goods.



School Spying System Bared in NYC 'Trial'

By Harry Raymond

How a gestapo-like mechanism of thought control, replete with its undercover network of police spies, informers and professional denouncers, is operating in the New York City school system has been unfolded to public view in the Board of Education's department trial of teacher David L. Friedman.

Proceedings against Friedman, one of eight suspended teachers of Jewish faith, are being challenged by the Teachers Union as illegal political snooping and a violation of the Civil Service Law which forbids consideration of political affiliation in connection with employment of teachers.

Friedman is charged with conduct unbecoming a teacher for alleged 1945-1946 membership in a Communist organization. Instead of judging the actual conduct of the teacher, his classroom work and moral habits, Trial Examiner Theodore Kiendl has undertaken to pass judgment on the doctrines of the Communist Party.

FOUR PROFESSIONAL police informers held the spotlight for most of the first three weeks of the trial, reciting distorted versions of Marxist theory and practice. Two of the informers never knew the accused teacher. The other two, who claimed they knew him as a member of the Communist Party, were trapped in so much false testimony on other pertinent matters that it became difficult to believe a fair-minded judge would credit anything they said.

THE PROSECUTION presented its proof in this order:

1. Joseph Zack Kornfeder, self-admitted anti-labor spy and denouncer, expelled from the Communist Party in 1934, identified a number of historical Marxist pamphlets and books—the same publications that were banned and burned by Hitler's Nazis—and denounced them as subversive. He never knew teacher Friedman, but came to testify against him for a fee of \$25 a day and expenses.

2. Another \$25-a-day professional informer, Louis F. Budenz, added more Marxist books to the pile and offered the weird information that Communist Party public political pronouncements meant the opposite of what they said. He, too, could not identify Friedman as a Communist, but admitted he (Budenz) was in the stool pigeon business for money. His magazine articles, newspaper stories, a book and lectures, which fingered hundreds of progressives and subjected them to judicial and legislative persecution, he revealed under cross-examination, netted him more than \$40,000.

3. Leonard Patterson, the in-



Negroes Still Losing Jobs Despite War

By John Hudson Jones

"Demand For Labor at Five-Year Peak" was a headline in the New York Times of Sept. 28. The story went on to tell how Robert C. Goodwin, director of the U.S. Labor Department Bureau of Employment had reported a tremendous demand for industrial workers since the invasion of Korea.

But in the Afro-American of that same week a headline read, "Milwaukee Employers Ignore Local FEPC Law, Job Bias Rife."

The story went on, "many veterans are having a difficult time getting jobs in defense plants, it was pointed out here last week by Commander Fred Winn of Corporal Cornice E. Grace Post No. 445, American Legion."

"On the one hand employers are clamoring for workers and on the other hand hundreds of colored workers are unable to find jobs. . . . The state employment service state a week ago that there were 2,400 unfilled jobs in Milwaukee. But there are none for colored!"

But could this happen when the Big Democracy men in Washington had told such Negro "leaders" as Lester Granger of the Urban League, and Walter Rice of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and A. Philip Randolph of the Pullman Porters Union that all they had to do was back up the war and everything would be groovy!

Hadn't these militant, fire-eating "leaders" offered the sweat and tear of Negroes to Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, and W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Resources Security Board?

But not being able to run away from the hard facts of job bias Granger was forced to voice the fear of increasing rampant discrimination at the Grand Rapids, Mich., conference of the Urban League.

But instead of things getting better for the Negro workers, as the war propagandists tried to make them believe Negroes have been

steadily losing jobs since 1945, and haven't stopped yet!

A resolution before the recent convention of the United Electrical Workers pointed out that "unemployment has hit the Negro industrial worker and farm laborer with a sharp economic blow, and discrimination continues unabated in industry after industry throughout the country."

The Chicago Trade Union Conference for Negro Rights pointed out in June that unemployment was "rapidly becoming a mass problem among us." In Chicago 69 percent of those receiving relief were Negroes and in Toledo the percentage was 50.

But the key question for solution to this worsening situation was raised by Ernest Thompson, secretary of the UE Fair Practices Committee in a report to their New York convention.

After a survey of most of the UE districts, Thompson reported, "in most plants where there are Negro workers they are excluded almost entirely from machine tool, maintenance, and other high skilled jobs. This confines these workers to a few job categories. Among the many problems that exist in

many plants where Negro workers were hired during the war is their being laid off and never recalled, and many times laid off out of seniority. . . . In the big plants throughout our industry we find it is almost an unwritten law that no Negro workers be admitted to the apprenticeship training courses in spite of the fact that many big plants like GE in Schenectady and Erie, Westinghouse in Pittsburgh, and Harvester shops bring in hundreds of apprentices each year."

This was a flagrant practice during World War II, when the FEPC was operating, and many Negro men, women and youth won jobs in industry. This freezing of the majority of Negroes in low-paid jobs and refusing to train and upgrade them, accounts for many being the first fired after the war.

The special victims of this were of course Negro women. They came into and stood shoulder to shoulder with the men at the machines but were ruthlessly laid off and fired immediately after the war.

The historic Chicago conference sponsored by the Harlem Trade Union Council and the South Side Council laid the basis for fighting and winning jobs for Negroes both in time of war and provided insurance for them in peace. This was the model clause FEPC campaign it urged that all unions adopt and initiate as top union negotiating policy.

The UE has already begun putting this program into operation. Several locals have won the FEPC clause in contracts. But, as Thompson pointed out, the real key to unlocking industries doors to Negroes is to win integration in apprenticeship training programs that will be protected from discrimination by law.



former with a bad memory, was positive he saw Friedman at two Young Communist League meetings in 1932 or 1933. He then identified Earl Browder as the Communist candidate for President in 1932. When told his memory was bad on the 1932 candidacy and confronted with the World Almanac record showing William Z. Foster was the candidate, Patterson shouted he worked in the campaign and declared under oath the official election record was wrong. His memory failed him likewise on at least a dozen other important personal matters, including the year of his marriage, and he left the witness stand a shaken and fully discredited informer.

4. Police Detective Stephanie Horvath was "sure," during a period of political snooping in the Communist Party, she saw Friedman at party meetings. She was also "sure" one of the alleged meetings, in February, 1945, discussed the "nomination of Henry Wallace." When advised Wallace was neither nominated for nor ran for office in 1945, the woman cop, in confusion, testified she meant his "nomination for Secretary of Commerce." She was "sure" that at the time of a second meeting in 1947 Communists were working in Rep. Vito Marcantonio's campaign for mayor. Her credibility hit the zero point when confronted with the fact that the mayoral race was two years later.

It was on this foundation of testimony that the Board of Education built its case for political thought control in the school sys-

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

The Giants, a Club To Watch for '51

By Lester Rodney

ONE TEAM THAT was ready to start the 1951 season the day after the 1950 season ended was the New York Giants, the major's hottest ballclub over the second half of the season. They think, and so do a lot of other people, that they should start next season as pennant favorites.

Reason: They solved the double play problem with the acquisition of Stank and Dark, then in the second half of the year also picked up a big new blaster in Monte Irvin to take up that Sid Gordon slack, and finally got the pitching to go behind the ace Larry Jensen. No more reliance on the erratic Kennedy, Koslo and Hartung is necessary next year. Behind Jansen the pitchers will be Sal Maglie and Jim Hearn, the two big mound surprises of the year. Then Sheldon Jones, who came well toward season end. George Spencer is looked toward as a possible winner, too, when the season starts. The impressive youngster from Jersey City started his first game on the season's last day and blew through the Braves in style.

Those who are already tabbing the Giants for '50 over both the Phils and Dodgers (nobody figures in the four western clubs) think that the Polo Grounders might be playing the Yanks right today if Monte Irvin had been installed as a regular opening day and kept in there.

Or if the big, powerful Hearn had been around as a staff bellwether earlier.

They point out that with Irvin's development as a fine first baseman the Giants have the hardest hitting inner works in either league. Monte pulled up to .300 and should better than playing regularly from the start. Stank was over .300, Dark right near there, and Hank Thompson at a lusty .290. Incidentally, with the late tailing off of Phillies' Willie Jones to .266, can anyone doubt that Thompson was the league's top third baseman?

The other factor in the impatience of Giant fans for next season is the late emergence of Bobby Thomson from his season-long slump. Bobby really snapped out of it and looked altogether different. He is too good a ballplayer to have another year like '50.

There don't seem to be many "ifs" left on this team, with Mueller and Westrum also having proved themselves. It's a mighty solid array of ballplayers, and with enough pitching—at last.

WESTERN CLUB OWNERS in the National League were reported rooting for the Phils against the Dodgers. They wanted the all-white team to win for the simple reason that their own fans are putting the heat on the second division, lily-white ballclubs and pointing out that it might not be a coincidence that every World Series since 1947—Robinson's first year up—had Negro players involved up to this year.

But even though the Phils won it, there are a few facts which fighters against discrimination will relay to the owners of the fifth-place Cards, sixth-place Reds, seventh-place Cubs and eighth-place Pirates.

It's true the inter-racial Dodgers were knocked out of it (on the last day of the season). But that still makes three out of the last four series in which inter-racial teams were involved. (The Indians in 1948.) It still leaves three of the four first division clubs inter-racial teams.

Aid if you add the total won and lost records of the three non-jimcrow outfits in the league you get a winning total of 258 victories, 204 defeats. Then add the totals of the five jimcrow organizations and you come to a losing record of 356 victories against 410 defeats.

Those are eloquent figures.

Confidence Keynoted CP Parley

(Continued from page 5) out under any and all conditions. He said that the push to illegalize the Party has not, however, exhausted all possibilities of struggle to defend its constitutional rights and that the fight for its legal existence will go on. His report was supplemented by Michael Russo, Assistant Organization Secretary.

Benjamin Davis stressed the fact that the national oppression of the Negro people is the Achilles heel of American imperialism, and analyzed new opportunities and problems in advancing the struggle for Negro rights. Pettis Perry, secretary of the National Negro Commission, supplemented Davis' report and both Communist leaders reaffirmed the importance of intensifying the Party's fight against white chauvinism which now takes on new proportions as a result of the growth of the fascist menace and the war danger.

HENRY WINSTON, National Organization Secretary, discussed the relationship between questions of Party organization under new conditions and the problem of guaranteeing that policy is carried

Progressive Nominees Running in 15 States

Progressive Party peace candidates will be on the ballot in 15 states, according to the party's national officers. "Reports from the field reveal there is no enthusiasm for the Korean war among the people. Though there is no vocal or organized resistance, there is a passive resistance, an uneasiness about the fact that our boys are fighting and dying there," the Party's General Counsel, John J. Abt, told a worker correspondent.

Abt said these reports agreed with a statement made by a Republican congressman in Massachusetts, Rep. Donald W. Nicholson, who told the New Bedford Kiwanis that letters to congressmen from all over the country showed the war "is unpopular" and the "country is not back of it."

Abt declared, too, that the Progressive Party campaign has been received with wide interest because of the concern of people that the Korean struggle may involve the country in war with China.

OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK State, where the Party's affiliate, the American Labor Party, has a complete slate, the Progressive Party has complete or partial state slates in California, Connecticut, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

In Illinois, the state slate was knocked off the ballot by a Democratic machine fearful that a Progressive Party ticket which included a U. S. Senate candidate would defeat its own slate, headed by Sen. Scott Lucas. Lucas is Senate Majority Leader who led the battle for passage of the McCarran Act as well as virtually every other reactionary measure.

Only Illinois candidate to remain in the battle is the militant Negro leader, Sam Parks, running for Congress in the 1st district.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES are campaigning in some 20 districts outside of New York while Maryland, Pennsylvania and Oregon are also running senatorial nominees.

In California, four of the five candidates for Congress are running in two-way races, Republicans having captured the two major party primaries.

In the fifth contest, Charlotte Bass, publisher of the Negro weekly, the *California Eagle*, is campaigning for the seat vacated by Helen Cahagan Douglas in the 14th congressional district, which has a large Negro vote.

Eslanda G. Robeson, wife of Paul, heads the Connecticut state

that it was possible to win a partial victory in the bail fight and keep the 10 Communist leaders out of jail was justified soon after this historic National Committee meeting closed.

THE CONTRAST between the hollow and inflamed oratory in Congress and the sober but confident words of the Communist leaders was as significant as it was striking. The Party's fighting National Chairman, William Z. Foster, was absent—he has been ill during the two years since the indictment of the 11 National Committee members. Eugene Dennis, level-headed and wise General Secretary, was absent, too. He has been in jail since May 12, a hostage of the House Un-American Committee. Ten of the top leaders did not know whether or not they would be in jail before the meeting came to an end. Of all the National Committee members, only Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is free to travel. Steve Nelson, Pennsylvania State Chairman, was in jail. Other district leaders had been jailed, were facing jail sentence, or had known harassment

FORD STEEL WORKERS FIRM IN PAY STRIKE

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—Some 2,500 Ford Rouge plant steelworkers who struck last Sunday night against the five year, wage freeze, no strike Ford contract are still refusing to return to work until time and half for Saturday and double time for Sunday is paid them.

The new contract does not contain that provision. UAW president Walter P. Reuther who negotiated the contract together with former FBI chief, John S. Bugas, now company vice president, "won" instead for the steel workers besides the general 8-cent tie to cost of living indexes, an additional five cents an hour.

The rolling mill steel workers point out that the elimination of the premium rates of pay they are losing \$50 a week which the extra nickel does not make up for.

Carl Stellato, president of Ford

Local 600 of which the rolling mill workers are members, was reported here as condemning the walkout and ordering the men back to work.

That was yesterday, this morning shortly after midnight, another shift refused to work and now the day shift refuses to work.

Stellato describes the contract as, "the best contract Ford workers ever had." Now with this walkout, Stellato is reported telling the angry workers that it was Reuther who negotiated the contract not he.

Sensing the antagonism to the contract, Stellato attempted to throw a red-scare smokescreen over the entire matter by starting this coming Monday a trial of five shop leaders on charges they are "subservient" to the Communist Party. The five opposed the five-year contract.

in the 4th congressional district in Philadelphia.

In Virginia, a Negro woman, Phronia A. McNeal, is campaigning for Congress in a Richmond congressional district.

Commenting on the position of the two major parties, whose chief concern in the elections is the battle over 36 Senate seats, Abt said their attitude can be summarized by the frantic appeals against any "letdown" in war spirit and hysteria as a result of rumors of peace in Korea.

Their policies are such, Abt maintained, that they can't stand peace.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (TITLE 39, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 233) OF THE WORKER PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEW YORK, N. Y., FOR OCT. 1, 1950.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Freedom of the Press Co., Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Editor, John Gates, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Managing editor, Alan Max, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. General manager, Philip Bart, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

Freedom of the Press Co., Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Ferdinand W. Reed, 405 W. De La Guerra, Santa Barbara, Calif. Anna Pennypacker, The Monterey, 43d St., Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Susan Woodruff, 12 E. 8th St., New York 3, N. Y. Howard C. Boldt, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. John Gates, 45-18 42d St., Long Island City, N. Y. Grace Hutchins, 85 Bedford St., New York 14, N. Y.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.) 67199. Philip Bart, general manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4 day of October, 1950. Carl Brodsky, Notary Public, State of New York, No. 36-042856. Qualified in New York County. My commission expires March 30, 1951.

(SEAL)

Steel Union Girds for Fight On Wage Raises, Union Shop

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH.—The 900,000 member CIO United Steelworkers is preparing for the struggle for a "substantial" wage increase, establishment of the union shop throughout the industry, and for an all-out fight to win representation rights at the Weirton Steel Co. plants. An offer of a 10 percent wage increase for all employees by the Aluminum Co. of America has been accepted only as a "down payment" on what the union may later demand. The offer, according to Vice-President James G. Thimmes, represents "a step toward meeting the needs of its employees."

"The increase," he warned, "falls short of actually meeting such needs. Moreover," he emphasized, "the amount and character of the wage increase . . . does not eliminate inequities and differentials which no longer can be justified. . . . There is no rhyme or reason in their rates."

The USW has always opposed a uniform percentage increase because this form of raise accentuates inequities in the wage scale.

Petition NLRB in Basic Steel

PITTSBURGH.—The CIO United Steelworkers Union is filing petitions with the National Labor Relations Board regional offices asking for union shop elections at the basic steel producers' plants involving 650,000 employees.

Companies for which such polls have already been requested include Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., with 85,000 production and maintenance workers; Bethlehem Steel Corp., with 70,000; Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., 25,000; Crucible Steel Co., 13,000; National Tube Co., 22,000; Wheeling Steel, Columbia Steel, American Steel & Wire Co. and the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., together with its connecting railroad system, which altogether have some 79,000 employees. All plants of the various companies are covered.

Carnegie-Illinois, National Tube, American Steel & Wire, and the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. are subsidiaries of U. S. Steel. The first-named and Bethlehem Steel are the largest basic steel producers in the country.

THIMMES ESTIMATED the increase, which began the first pay-roll week this month, will raise the average rate for the aluminum company's workers to \$1.56 an hour. This is still considerably under \$1.70 an hour, claimed by the union as the average rate in the steel industry.

The aluminum workers, however, have a non-contributory pension and social insurance program while steel workers pay half the cost of their social insurance—2½ cents an hour. Their pensions are non-contributory.

The AFL Aluminum Workers Union has accepted the 10 percent increase for the 10,000 employees it represents in 10 of the company's plants.

The Association of Aluminum Salaried Employees, an affiliate of

the National Federation of Salaried Unions, Independent, has accepted the offer for its 900 members at the New Kensington, Pa., plant.

Companies OK Earlier Date

PITTSBURGH.—Three of the large independents in the steel industry—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Republic Steel Corp. and the Inland Steel Co., have agreed to advance the reopening date of their contracts from Nov. 1 to Oct. 9 for negotiations over wage increase demands by the CIO United Steelworkers Union. President Philip Murray, of the union, has notified some 1,400 basic steel and steel fabricating concerns of the union's desire for the earlier date.

The International Wage Policy Committee of the USW at its meeting Oct. 4 and 5 in Atlantic City planned the details of the drive and the general strategy of the union.

Union Poll Set For Weirton Co.

WEIRTON, W. Va.—The bitter struggle for representation of about 8,000 production and maintenance workers of the Weirton Steel Co.'s plants here and in Steubenville between the CIO United Steelworkers Union and the so-called "Independent Steelworkers Union," which is confined to the Weirton Steel plants, will come to a head in a collective bargaining election set by the National Labor Relations Board for Oct. 24 and 26.

The company and both unions as each union shop election is won, agreed to the arrangement.

Rip Redbaiting Move To Disrupt NAACP

PHILADELPHIA.—Widespread resentment in the Negro community has been aroused by an attempt of Trotskyite disrupters to hamstring the activities of the Philadelphia branch NAACP, just as the organization is in the midst of the most militant program it has undertaken in recent months.

The NAACP this fall had launched a broad program, including a campaign against police terror, had planned an affair around the recently appointed Federal Judge William Hastie; and had undertaken plans for improving the work of the branch in all phases.

IT WAS THIS LAST intention of the Association which the Trotskyites took as their signal. They obtained a majority of members on a Special Committee appointed by President E. Theodore Lewis to find ways of making the branch work more effective.

The Committee turned in a red-baiting report, negative in every respect and directed against the entire work of the organization and against the entire Negro people's movement. Two members of the Committee, because of basic disagreements with the contents of the report, dissociated themselves from the report even before it was submitted.

The Special Committee report was characterized in the Negro weekly, the Tribune, as the work of "rats gnawing at the organization" and as the most destructive report ever submitted in the history of the organization.

The report condemned the president and executive committee for deliberately ignoring democratic procedure and for suppressing the minority (meaning the Trotskyites).

THIS ACCUSATION was made despite the fact that Trotskyite disrupters monopolize the floor at membership meetings. It is believed by progressives that they were unfortunately given a majority on the Committee by President Lewis, in an effort to discover just what they wanted.

The report further:

Falsely accused the branch administration of "open and harmful" hostility to the national and state NAACP;

Implied financial mismanagement;

Condemned the Association for insufficient support to Trotskyite and social democratic groups including the Committee for Equal Job Opportunities and the Fellowship Commission;

Accused the Administration of subordinating the struggles of the Negro people to the dictates of the Kremlin.

THE EFFECTS OF the special Committee report go far beyond the internal situation in the NAACP, since the report is already being widely discussed in the Negro community and the entire Negro press.

Though the handful of white Trotskyites has been very vociferous in the NAACP, as it is known, not a single white person has ever been mobilized by them to support any action in the branch or in the Negro community.

PENNSYLVANIA

State Supreme Court Rebukes Musmanno

PITTSBURGH.—For the second and third time this year the State Supreme Court has rebuked Judge Michael A. Musmanno. The first time was last spring when they condemned him for his arbitrary exclusion of an alleged Communist from the grand jury and warned him not to repeat the performance.

The second time was last week when the high court unanimously set aside the preposterous bail of \$50,000 under which Steve Nelson, chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, had been illegally held in the county jail for a month, and reduced it to \$10,000. Judge Musmanno had even demanded that the Communist leader be held without bail and then had gotten \$100,000 set as the price of Nelson's freedom.

An equally sharp slap at the redbaiting, publicity-seeking judge was the Supreme Court's voiding of conditions attached to the bail that would have kept Nelson a political hostage, forbidden to speak or act on political issues.

The third time was the end of the week when the court handed down a decision that the padlocking of the Pittsburgh offices of the Communist Party, carried out at Judge Musmanno's hysterical insistence, was completely illegal and ordered them restored to the organization forthwith.

Attorney Hymen Schlessinger, who has put up a bitter legal battle over the attempts of Musmanno to constitute himself dictator of what Pittsburgh citizens may do or think, pointed out the decision is of "tremendous importance." In his opinion "the only places that can be padlocked now are where illegal liquor is sold and where slot machines are seized for destruction." He said the decision should put an end to efforts to close political headquarters.

A statement by Steve Nelson, chairman of the Communist Party, who was just released on bail on sedition charges last week, termed the decision "a body blow to pro-fascist elements, which are using Hitler methods in the attempt to outlaw the Communists."

"Padlock" Musmanno now stands forth in his nakedness," the statement continued, rid of his liberal political mask—an unscrupulous demagogue ready to set aside law and everything else when they interfere with his ambition. Nelson predicted the decision would "further lower the judge's political

To Probe Ethics Of His Campaign

PITTSBURGH.—Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who has been spearheading the campaign to outlaw the Communist Party here as a means for advancing his own candidacy for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket, is himself under investigation by the Allegheny County Bar Assn.

The ethics of the Association require that a sitting judge shall resign upon accepting nomination to an elective non-judicial position. Judge Musmanno has defied this canon although the Republican candidate for Governor, John S. Fine, complied with it, resigning a lucrative position as Judge.

Musmanno has maneuvered to lessen growing criticism by announcing that he is "taking a leave of absence" for the months of September and October for electioneering and that he will not draw his salary for the two months. By doing this he will be back on the bench after his defeat. The odds are overwhelming against his election.

The investigation has brought to light a letter Musmanno is alleged to have written to the local newspapers in which he declared outright that he was not "subject" to the code of ethics of the American Bar Assn.

stock, already badly damaged by the feud between him and Richardson Dilworth, Democratic candidate for Governor.

Nick Lazeris, chairman of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, declared that "all democratic-minded citizens will greet the decision of the State Supreme Court as a victory for those who believe in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The court's action will again permit our citizens to decide what doctrines and political ideas they wish to accept or reject. The action of the court further rejects the un-American concept of foisting on our people the idea that the courts and the powers-that-be are to pass upon their political ideas."

Federal Judge Refuses to Rule on Erie Registration

ERIE, Pa.—An attempt by attorneys for the International Workers Order (IWO) to have the local Communist registration ordinance declared unconstitutional met with a refusal by visiting Federal Judge James Alger Fee to pass on the question. He declared the regulation was one for the state courts to consider first.

The ordinance covers both Communists and so-called "Red Front" organizations.

Former U. S. Attorney General

Tom Clark placed the IWO on his "subversive" list.

The ordinance requires registration of all IWO policyholders in the city. Paul J. Kern, of New York, counsel for the organization, contended that enforcement of the law would abridge the policyholders' freedom of speech, assembly and press, besides depriving them of valuable property without due process of law.

The IWO claims to have 175 policyholders in the city.

APPEAL FOR NEGRO OFFICER

(Continued from Page 1)
said they would seek a full investigation of the case.

IN A LETTER to his father, Leon A. Gilbert, Sr., Lt. Gilbert denied reports he had told his superior officers he would not fight, and charged that the court martial proceedings in Haman, Korea, were unfair.

HE WROTE THAT the trial officers would not let the members of his company testify, and indicated that the outcome of the trial

might have been different if they had been allowed to talk.

He also said that he had been without sleep for six days and nights, and had very little food. He was also suffering from diarrhea.

As quoted in the Pittsburgh Courier, Lt. Gilbert said:

"I never refused to fight. At no time did I say I would not fight. I told the officers that it was suicidal to undertake the mission, and told them repeatedly that I was ill. . . . I had the 'shakes' and I begged the officers to relieve me from duty."



ILLINOIS
DURABLE
EDITION

The Worker

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In 2 Sections, Section 1

October 8, 1950
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Report to Our Readers

Dear Friends:

IN THESE tumultuous times, we are sure that you have found this paper more valuable than ever. In turn, you are the paper's strength—the guarantee that it will continue to publish and grow and bring you the facts that Big Money in America would like to suppress.

The maintenance and growth of our circulation, the broadest participation of our readers in the building, the distributing and the writing of our paper, are the best defense of free press in America in a period when all civil rights are under the sharpest attack.

Accordingly, we are taking some steps to bring you and the thousands of other readers more fully into the orbit of the paper.

More than ever, we want you to participate in every phase of the paper's life and growth. And because this paper is not the property or responsibility of any one organization, we want to stimulate the growth of an organization of readers, builders and boosters of the Illinois Worker, who will make the paper a primary interest and activity. We need the help of Communists and non-Communists in the establishment of such an organization.

We want to see the formation of "booster clubs" in many communities. And these will necessarily be groups in which not everyone agrees with everything that appears in this paper, but nevertheless feels strongly that it must continue to publish and grow.

These "booster clubs" will aid the paper in many ways. Their activity will be varied. They will bring together readers and prospective readers in discussions of vital topics. They can conduct forums, cultural activities, social affairs. And they will devote themselves to popularizing the paper in their communities and building its circulation.

This is a very important development in the life of this paper. We will keep you posted on some of the plans and indicate how you can participate. We want and need your cooperation in this venture.

Sam Parks Hits Hard In Campaign Opening

CHICAGO.—Sam Parks launched his campaign for Congress this week on the radio and on the street corners, in the meeting halls and in the homes of the voters of the 1st Congressional District. The Progressive Party candidate—the only representative of the party who has won a place on the ballot—embarked on a five-week campaign that will take him personally into every corner of the district, talking directly to tens of thousands of his constituents.

Parks cut out for himself the job of bringing home the real issues facing the Negro people in this election, emphasizing the fight for peace.

"There's no shortage of issues in my district," Parks declared, "but I'm going to have to be the candidate who talks them over with the people, while my opponents keep themselves busy covering up the records of their parties."

Voicing indignation of Chicago's Negro community over the court martial death sentence ordered for Negro Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., 32-year-old officer of the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea, Parks this week called on President Truman to intercede immediately to reverse Gilbert's death decree.

Parks was cheered by audiences at three weekend rallies in the heart of the Negro community when he declared:

"Our Party will do everything in its power to save Gilbert."

"The U. S. Army," he continued, "apparently transported Dixie lynch-justice to Korea along with its policy of segregation. First they

murdered Korean civilians for the crime of being what they contemptuously called 'gooks,' now they are murdering Americans for the crime of being Negroes in a Jimcrow army."

Parks said his campaign headquarters would circulate petitions to the President demanding that the court martial death sentence for Gilbert be revoked.

In a letter to his family the Negro officer explained that he was ill and exhausted when ordered to lead twelve of his men on what he termed a "suicide mission." It is known that the Negro troops had

been in continuous action without rest for six days before the indictment on which the Army based its charges against Gilbert.

Campaign headquarters for Sam Parks, 306 E. 43rd St., announced this week the launching of a unique series of citywide mobilization to enable citizens throughout Chicago to join in canvassing South Side voters on behalf of Parks.

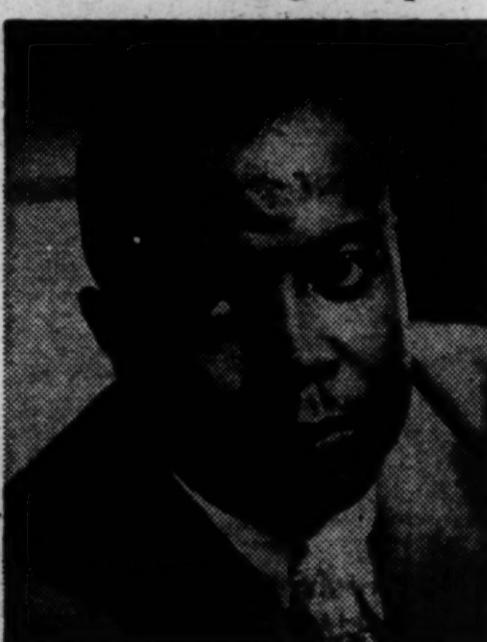
Alec Jones, campaign manager, issued an invitation to progressive voters outside the First District to join forces with South Side Progressives on the mobilization dates to assure election of the only Progressive Party candidate on the ballot this year.

Citywide canvassing mobilizations will meet at First District headquarters on the following days:

Saturday, Oct. 7, at 9 a.m., 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.
Sunday, Oct. 15, at 9 a.m., 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.
Sunday, Oct. 29, at 9 a.m., 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.
Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 6 p.m.
Sunday, Nov. 5, at 9 a.m., 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.

The Parks campaign will make use of the full resources of the Illinois Progressive Party which is concentrating everything on the

(Continued on page 8)



SAM PARKS

Is Death All We Can Offer Them?



THESE CHILDREN are taking part in a simulated A-bomb drill at the Otis School in Chicago. This exercise was part of the mock A-raid rehearsal conducted here, in which officials expressed their satisfaction that only 250,000 will become casualties in an A-bomb war. (See story on Back Page.)

McCarran Repeal Drive Gets Going

CHICAGO.—A Chicago Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act was formed here at a conference initiated by the Civil Rights Congress.

The committee was to meet this week to blueprint a campaign against the new law along the following lines:

1. An educational program to acquaint people with the insidious provisions of the law through forums, debates, mass meetings, etc.
2. A program of visiting Illinois

congressmen to secure pledges that they will vote in favor of a repealer.

★

MEMBERS of the committee, which is empowered to enlarge itself, are: John T. Bernard, UE legislative director; Manja Davis; Al McPherson, trade union leader; Walter Schuth, German national group leader; Shirley Chappell; and Father Clarence Parker, chairman of the CRC.

Lester Davis, CRC executive secretary, outlined a program of action at the conference held in the UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland.

The conference acted following an analysis of the new law by David Rothstein, labor lawyer. Stressing the sweeping nature of the McCarran-Kilgore Act, Rothstein declared, "A person calling a strike could be accused of insurrection under its provisions."

★

BERNARD, who was in Washington during the congressional debate on the measure, said that "Chicago did a magnificent job in fighting the bill." He said this city accounted for a large part of the 100,000 telegrams against the bill received by the President and congressmen.

It was indicated that Midwest conference on civil rights will be held here sometimes before the November elections.

CHICAGO.—A packed meeting here last week honored Robert Morss Lovett, venerable civil rights champion, and opened a fight for repeal of the McCarran-Kilgore Act.

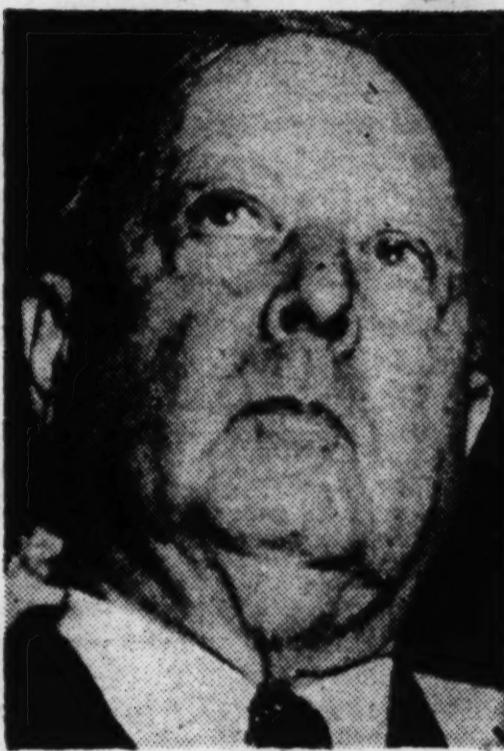
Lovett, newly-elected national president of Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, headed a long list of speakers who stressed that the main job before the American people is the erasure of the police-state law from the statute books.

Paraphrasing the Bible, Lovett declared, "Although we gain the whole world, we are losing our soul—because the soul of a people is its liberty."

★

"ONE THING that must not be sacrificed to the cold war is our civil liberties," he said.

The large overflow crowd that



ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

went on record for a campaign to force Congress to reverse itself on civil liberties.

Prof. John DeBoer stressed the urgency of the campaign, declaring that the best time to get repeal would be right after Thanksgiving when Congress reconvenes.

★

BERNARD LUCAS, Negro trade union leader, called for the broadest campaign in the nation's history to repeal the McCarran-Kilgore. "Although many people feel they are not directly affected in the last analysis it is their own civil liberties that are at stake here."

Lucie P. Carner, social worker, pointed out that in opposing the new law she was defending ideas she was not in sympathy with. She was among those who paid a stirring tribute to Dr. Lovett, relating his long record in defense of civil rights going back to World War I when he defended conscientious objectors, and later when he was arrested for his active aid to striking garment workers.

Prof. Curtis MacDougall charged that the Administrator has adopted a "scorched earth" policy in regard to civil liberties.

Other speakers were Father Clarence Parker, chairman of the Civil Rights Congress, and Rabbi Samuel Teitelbaum of the Hillel Foundation, who chaired the meeting.

Mob Violence--The Death of an Unborn Child

By Sylvia Alexander

CHICAGO.—Will the law "take its course" in the death of an unborn Negro child?

Will another shocking case of mob violence against a Negro steelworker and his pregnant wife go unpunished?

McCalister Carson and his wife, Velma, 9029 S. Mackinaw, have bitter answers to those questions. They were the victims of a mob attack in a South Chicago restaurant—in the course of which Mrs. Carson suffered a miscarriage.

Four of the attackers were ar-

rested and are scheduled to appear on October 20 in the South Chicago police court before Judge John T. Zuris.

"We don't expect anything to happen to them," Mrs. Carson told *The Worker*, "After all, they're white."

The powerfully-built Mr. Carson told the story of the attack out of a full heart. It occurred on August 16 in the White Castle hamburger stand, 93rd and Commercial, where the two were eating.

"The waitress didn't refuse to

serve us", said Carson, "But a few minutes after we sat down, four men in the restaurant began to insult us and push us around.

"I didn't want any trouble, with Velma expecting the baby, but they wouldn't leave us alone."

He then told how other hoodlums were called in from a nearby tavern to join in the assault on the defenseless Negro couple.

"They all had to get a lick in at us", said Carson, describing how he was pinned down by the mob while both of them were severely beaten.

"A pregnant woman is supposed to be sacred, Mrs. Carson added, "unless she happens to be colored." She was embittered over the loss of her baby and the warning by her doctor that she may not be able to have another because of her injuries.

The four who were arrested appeared in court last week and were given a continuance by the judge. They are: Samuel Turco, 27, 2418 93rd; John Pieceyel, 29, 8825 Exchange; George Kuevich, 27, 8615 Commercial; Francis F. Millin, 28, 9330 Manistee.

"I don't want to hear any more about civil rights justice", said Carson, "I know they're in the Constitution—but for colored people they lasted about 'til the ink was dry."

He told of working 15 years in the steel mill, and when he asked for a promotion, he was told, "No, you're not qualified."

"It's this", he said, grasping a pencil, "they don't want a Negro to get a pencil in his hand or a white shirt on his back—or even a little justice in the court."

THE POLITICS OF CRIME

Drury Murder Case Is No 'Cops vs. Robbers' Story

By Carl Hirsch

WHO KILLED DRURY? That's how the Chicago newspapers are posing the big question of the day.

They have reduced the murder of a former Chicago police captain to a murder-mystery thriller, a game of cops and robbers. They are peddling the Drury case as a Hollywood-type sensation. The Law vs. The Outlaws. The Press vs. Gangland.

That's sucker-bait for the naive. More than that, it's a screen to cover the deep-going implications of this murder and its thousand ramifications. It's a cloak to hide the tie-up between crime, politics and business as they operate in this society. *

COPS vs. robbers? The Incurable Press vs. The Incurable Hoodlums?

Let me cite two instances out of Chicago's past to knock such notions in the head.

1. **Who killed McSwiggen?** In 1926, an assistant state's attorney was murdered in front of Capone's hotel in Cicero. When Al Capone was questioned, he replied: "I was no foe of McSwiggen & paid him and paid him plenty."

2. **Who killed Lingle?** In 1930, a Chicago Tribune "crime reporter" was killed in the Randolph St. IC tunnel on his way to the race track. It was disclosed that (a) he was wearing a diamond belt buckle, a gift from Al Capone; (b) On a \$65 a week salary, his bank account showed deposits of \$60,000 in one

This is the first of a series of articles on the tie-ups of organized crime with the world of "respectable" politics and business—as revealed by the latest gang slayings in Chicago.

year; (c) He was known to be the go-between, turning over graft from the crime-vice-booze syndicate to Chicago politicians and police.

Lingle's cancelled bank checks included some issued to Police Captain Daniel Gilbert for as much as \$500. This is the same Gilbert who is now running for Sheriff of Cook County!

BUT the web is much bigger, more tangled and far-reaching than most people suppose. Many who have seen graft and corruption at the precinct level fail to realize that it extends up into the top brackets of police and big business—that it begins there in fact.

Gangland machinegun murders are related to machine politics. The Syndicate deals equally in prostitution and labor racketeering. The hoodlums who run the "protection" racket also dabble in strikebreaking.

The lines of the crime combine

CHICAGO.—Andrew Dmytryshyn, vice-president of the Ukrainian-American Fraternal Society, will be the headline speaker at a rally sponsored by the Midwest Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born Saturday, October 14th, at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Avenue.

The rally, commemorating the 65th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty's dedication, will be the

run out across the nation—Los Angeles, Kansas City, New Orleans, Chicago, Miami, New York. There are so many facets to the U. S. crime industry that it's hard to know where to begin. *

BEGIN with the killing of "Big Tim" Murphy in Chicago of the "Roarin' 20's"—and you go back into the Hearst-McCormick newspaper circulation wars in which Murphy began as a gunman, into the crime-bloc in the Illinois Legislature where Murphy sat as a State Representative, into the Chicago building trade unions which Murphy controlled.

Begin with the murder of "Dutch" Schultz in New York and you get into the operations of Murder, Inc., and into the Lepke-Buchalter-Gurrah gang that once controlled the fur workers union.

Begin with the bullet-riddled body of Charles Binaggio and you'll get the picture of Kansas City politics—of which Harry Truman is a product. *

GANGSTERISM is no foreign importation. It is blood and bone of the American capitalist system. Its objectives are the same as that of the industrialists who are its neighbors across a thin line of "respectability." And just as Big Business lives and profits through the two-party political system it has devised, so gangland operates in the closest alliance with politics.

And what about the murder of ex-Police Capt. William Drury? He was formerly in charge of the Town Hall Police Station on the near North Side. Remember that this had long been the domain of the "Bugs" Moran gang, rivals to the Capone Syndicate.

It was on the near North Side

Blast Igoe's Refusal to Rule on PP Ballot Appeal

CHICAGO.—Sidney L. Ordower, Progressive Party candidate for U.S. Senator, this week denounced the dismissal by Federal Judge Michael Igoe of the Progressive Party's suit to secure a place on the ballot for its statewide candidates.

"It is interesting to note", declared Ordower, "that this judicial hack who eagerly does the bidding of the Democratic Party did not rule on the merits of our case, but claims that the federal court did not have jurisdiction.

"He did this in face of the numerous rulings in the past which held that the federal court clearly has jurisdiction when constitu-

tional rights are involved. In this case, we were forced to resort to the federal court because Governor Stevenson, who was an indispensable party to the action, would not permit us to sue him in the Illinois Supreme Court."

Ordower charged that "we can now see the complete collusion between the political puppets of big business, the Democratic and Republican parties and the courts which are supposed to protect the political and constitutional rights of all citizens."

He stated that the Progressive Party in Chicago will concentrate all its efforts on the campaign to elect Sam Parks, the Progressive Party's candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District. Parks will be on the ballot.

What's On?

CHICAGO

PAGEANT FOR PEACE. Scores of choral singers, dancers, soloists. Directed by Abba Laifer of Jewish People's Chorus. Also send-off for delegates to World Peace Congress in London and art exhibition and sale. Sunday, Oct. 8 at Packinghouse Workers' Center, 49th and Wabash. And Sunday, Oct. 15, People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

"THE FLIGHT OF THE NEGRO IN THE ARTS." Meeting and discussion led by prominent South Side artists. Monday, Oct. 9 at 8 p.m. South Side Art Center, 3831 S. Michigan.

PEACE FORUM for parents, educators, social workers, beginning Monday, Oct. 11, 8 p.m. at 72 E. 11th St., with "Preface to Life." Auspices Social Service Employees Union.

FESTIVAL AND RALLY. Choruses, Dance groups. Hear Andrew Dmytryshyn, Saturday, Oct. 14. People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Arranged by Midwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. Admission 50¢ in advance. 75¢ at the door.

ARTS FOR ADULTS. Classes and Workshops. Life class. Painting and drawing. Photography. Dance group. Theater. Workshop. Crafts. Evenings, 7 p.m. till 9 p.m. South Side Art Center, 3831 S. Michigan. Small fee.

FILMS FROM POLAND. First Friday of every month. Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 N. Leavitt. Movies start at 8 p.m. No admission charge.

Just Out!

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By

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

"A unique contribution to the understanding of our cultural tradition"

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The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH

MODERN
BOOK STORE

180 W. Washington
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on the scoreboard

by Lester Rodney

The Giants, a Club To Watch for '51

By Lester Rodney

ONE TEAM THAT was ready to start the 1951 season the day after the 1950 season ended was the New York Giants, the major's hottest ballclub over the second half of the season. They think, and so do a lot of other people, that they should start next season as pennant favorites.

Reason: They solved the double play problem with the acquisition of Stanky and Dark, then in the second half of the year also picked up a big new blaster in Monte Irvin to take up that Sid Gordon slack, and finally got the pitching to go behind the ace Larry Jensen. No more reliance on the erratic Kennedy, Koslo and Hartung is necessary next year. Behind Jansen the pitchers will be Sal Maglie and Jim Hearn, the two big mound surprises of the year. Then Sheldon Jones, who came well toward season end. George Spencer is looked toward as a possible winner, too, when the season starts. The impressive youngster from Jersey City started his first game on the season's last day and blew through the Braves in style.

Those who are already tabbing the Giants for '50 over both the Phils and Dodgers (nobody figures in the four western clubs) think that the Polo Grounders might be playing the Yanks right today if Monte Irvin had been installed as a regular opening day and kept in there.

Or if the big, powerful Hearn had been around as a staff bellwether earlier.

They point out that with Irvin's development as a fine first baseman the Giants have the hardest hitting inner works in either league. Monte pulled up to .300 and should better that playing regularly from the start. Stanky was over .300, Dark right near there, and Hank Thompson at a lusty .290. Incidentally, with the late tailing off of Phillies' Willie Jones to .266, can anyone doubt that Thompson was the league's top third baseman.

The other factor in the impatience of Giant fans for next season is the late emergence of Bobby Thomson from his season-long slump. Bobby really snapped out of it and looked altogether different. He is too good a ballplayer to have another year like '50.

There don't seem to be many "ifs" left on this team, with Mueller and Westrum also having proved themselves. It's a mighty solid array of ballplayers, and with enough pitching—at last.

WESTERN CLUB OWNERS in the National League were reported rooting for the Phils against the Dodgers. They wanted the all-white team to win for the simple reason that their own fans are putting the heat on the second division, lily-white ballclubs and pointing out that it might not be a coincidence that every World Series since 1947—Robinson's first year up—had Negro players involved up to this year.

But even though the Phils won it, there are a few facts which fighters against discrimination will relay to the owners of the fifth-place Cards, sixth-place Reds, seventh-place Cubs and eighth-place Pirates.

It's true the inter-racial Dodgers were knocked out of it (on the last day of the season). But that still makes three out of the last four series in which inter-racial teams were involved. (The Indians in 1948.) It still leaves three of the four first division clubs inter-racial teams.

Aid if you add the total won and lost records of the three non-jimcrow outfits in the league you get a winning total of 258 victories, 204 defeats. Then add the totals of the five jimcrow organizations and you come to a losing record of 356 victories against 410 defeats.

Those are eloquent figures.

Confidence Keynoted CP Parley

(Continued from page 5)

out under any and all conditions. He said that the push to illegalize the Party has not, however, exhausted all possibilities of struggle to defend its constitutional rights and that the fight for its legal existence will go on. His report was supplemented by Michael Russo, Assistant Organization Secretary.

Benjamin Davis stressed the fact that the national oppression of the Negro people is the Achilles heel of American imperialism, and analyzed new opportunities and problems in advancing the struggle for Negro rights. Pettis Perry, secretary of the National Negro Commission, supplemented Davis' report and both Communist leaders reaffirmed the importance of intensifying the Party's fight against white chauvinism which now takes on new proportions as a result of the growth of the fascist menace and the war danger.

HENRY WINSTON, National Organization Secretary, discussed the relationship between questions of Party organization under new conditions and the problem of guaranteeing that policy is carried

Progressive Nominees Running in 15 States

Progressive Party peace candidates will be on the ballot in 15 states, according to the party's national officers. Reports from the field reveal there is no enthusiasm for the Korean war among the people. Though there is no vocal or organized resistance, there is a passive resistance, an uneasiness about the fact that our boys are fighting and dying there," the Party's General Counsel, John J. Abt, told a worker correspondent.

Abt said these reports agreed with a statement made by a Republican congressman in Massachusetts, Rep. Donald W. Nicholson, who told the New Bedford Kiwanis that letters to congressmen from all over the country showed the war "is unpopular" and the "country is not back of it."

Abt declared, too, that the Progressive Party campaign has been received with wide interest because of the concern of people that the Korean struggle may involve the country in war with China.

OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK State, where the Party's affiliate, the American Labor Party, has a complete slate, the Progressive Party has complete or partial state slates in California, Connecticut, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

In Illinois, the state slate was knocked off the ballot by a Democratic machine fearful that a Progressive Party ticket which included a U. S. Senate candidate would defeat its own slate, headed by Sen. Scott Lucas, Lucas is Senate Majority Leader who led the battle for passage of the McCarran Act as well as virtually every other reactionary measure.

Only Illinois candidate to remain in the battle is the militant Negro leader, Sam Parks, running for Congress in the 1st district.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES are campaigning in some 20 districts outside of New York while Maryland, Pennsylvania and Oregon are also running senatorial nominees.

In California, four of the five candidates for Congress are running in two-way races, Republicans having captured the two major party primaries.

In the fifth contest, Charlotta Bass, publisher of the Negro weekly, the California Eagle, is campaigning for the seat vacated by Helen Gahagan Douglas in the 14th congressional district, which has a large Negro vote.

Eslanda G. Robeson, wife of Paul, heads the Connecticut slate

that it was possible to win a partial victory in the bail fight and keep the 10 Communist leaders out of jail was justified soon after this historic National Committee meeting closed.

THE CONTRAST between the hollow and inflamed oratory in Congress and the sober but confident words of the Communist leaders was as significant as it was striking. The Party's fighting

National Chairman, William Z. Foster, was absent—he has been ill during the two years since the indictment of the 11 National Committee members. Eugene Dennis, level-headed and wise General Secretary, was absent, too. He has been in jail since May 12, a hostage of the House Un-American Committee. Ten of the top leaders did not know whether or not they would be in jail before the meeting came to an end. Of all the National Committee members, only Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is free to travel. Steve Nelson, Pennsylvania State Chairman, was in jail. Other district leaders had been jailed, were facing jail sentence, or had known harassment

FORD STEEL WORKERS FIRM IN PAY STRIKE

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—Some 2,560 Ford Rouge plant steelworkers who struck last Sunday night against the five year, wage freeze, no strike Ford contract are still refusing to return to work until time and half for Saturday and double time for Sunday is paid them.

The new contract does not contain that provision. UAW president Walter P. Reuther who negotiated the contract together with former FBI chief, John S. Bugas, now company vice president, "won" instead for the steel workers besides the general 8-cent tied to cost of living indexes, an additional five cents an hour.

The rolling mill steel workers point out that the elimination of the premium rates of pay they are losing \$50 a week which the extra nickel does not make up for. Carl Stellato, president of Ford

Local 600 of which the rolling mill workers are members, was reported here as condemning the walkout and ordering the men back to work.

That was yesterday, this morning shortly after midnight, another shift refused to work and now the day shift refuses to work.

Stellato describes the contract as, "the best contract Ford workers ever had." Now with this walkout, Stellato is reported telling the angry workers that it was Reuther who negotiated the contract not he.

Sensing the antagonism to the contract, Stellato attempted to throw a red-scare smokescreen over the entire matter by starting this coming Monday a trial of five shop leaders on charges they are "subservient" to the Communist Party. The five opposed the five-year contract.

in the 4th congressional district in Philadelphia.

In Virginia, a Negro woman, Phronia A. McNeal, is campaigning for Congress in a Richmond congressional district.

Commenting on the position of the two major parties, whose chief concern in the elections is the battle over 36 Senate seats, Abt said their attitude can be summarized by the frantic appeals against any "letdown" in war spirit and hysteria as a result of rumors of peace in Korea.

Their policies are such, Abt maintained, that they can't stand peace.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (TITLE 29, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 233) OF THE WORKER PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEW YORK, N. Y., FOR OCT. 1, 1950.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher: Freedom of the Press Co., Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Editor: John Gates, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Managing editor: Alan Max, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. General manager: Philip Bart, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

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4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiliate's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly newspapers only.) 67199. Philip Bart, general manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of October, 1950. Carl Brodsky, Notary Public, State of New York, No. 35-042850. Qualified in New York County. My commission expires March 30, 1951.

(SEAL)

Mock A-Raid Called 'Success'-- Only Quarter-Million Casualties

WOULD A-BOMB REHEARSAL HAVE HELPED IN HIROSHIMA?

An Open Letter to Mayor Kennelly:

I'm worried about the A-Bomb too. If half of what they tell us about the bomb is true—it's something to worry about! They say Chicago is going to be hit with the worst catastrophe since the Chicago fire. Thousands of us dead and thousands more dying in the first explosion. Neighbors, family, friends blasted off the earth without a trace.

Mr. Mayor, isn't there something we can do? Are we supposed to sit back and watch it happen? Yes, I know about the "civil defense" setup. I've been reading in the papers about this A-Bomb rehearsal. But the trouble is—this rehearsal is about what to do after an A-Bomb falls, and there's nothing at all about keeping the A-Bomb from falling!

The Sun-Times refused this paid advertisement.

Sun-Times Bars Paid Peace Ad

CHICAGO.—In newspaper circles, the announcement this week that Marshall Field Jr., had taken over from his father as publisher of the Chicago Sun-Times was greeted as an indication that this one-time pro-Roosevelt paper had moved another long step away from liberalism.

Young Field is reputedly an advocate of more reactionary policies—such policies, for example, as the rigid barring of all divergent opinions from the paper—and even censoring the paid ads!

The Chicago Labor Conference for Peace was the victim of that policy last week when the SUN-TIMES rejected its paid.

BERNARD Lucas, chairman of the organization, charged that this is nothing less than "a gross denial of civil rights."

The ad, dealing with the recent A-Bomb rehearsal in the city, was a simple plea to Mayor Kennelly to speak out for the outlawing of atomic weapons as the best defense for Chicago.

Sun-Times spokesmen failed to give any coherent explanations, but indicated these "reasons" for rejecting the ad:

- That it is contrary to SUN-TIMES policy to call for the outlawing of atomic weapons.
- That the paper does not agree with the organization sponsoring the ad.
- That it might be embarrassing to Mayor Kennelly to publish an

THE POLITICS OF CRIME

Drury Murder Case Is No 'Cops vs. Robbers' Story

(Continued from Page 2) that seven of Moran's men were lined up and machine-gunned on Valentine's Day, 1929—murdered by Capone men in policemen's uniforms or police in the pay of Capone.

IN THE YEARS that followed, Drury devoted himself exclusively to harassing Capone men. The records show that he arrested such Syndicate aides as Charlie Fischetti, Capone's first cousin, "Machine-gun Jack" McGurn, later indicted for the St. Valentine's Day Massacre, Murray Humphries, Louis Campagna, Hymie Levin and Harry Guzik, Capone collectors.

In 1946, the Moran-Capone rivalry broke out in violence again, centering around the figure of James M. Ragen, a racing news czar who was bucking the Capone

Syndicate. Ragen was murdered in August of 1946.

It was then that Drury set out to "get" the Capone chiefs. He arrested Jack Guzik, Syndicate business manager, who swore vengeance.

WHO the hell do you think you are?" the Capone man asked Drury. "Bigger than the state's attorney?" (Capt. Gilbert was then in charge of the state's attorney's office.) "I'll have you fired!"

Shortly afterwards, Drury was fired. He and his pal, ex-Police Capt. Thomas Connelly, went to work for the Hearst paper in Chicago. They became more deeply embroiled in the gang rivalries.

Up to the time of his death, Drury was "doing all right for himself," as the saying goes. His bank ac-

counts and safety deposit boxes show that he retained his "good connections." A mysterious man recently bought him a new Cadillac—the one in which he was murdered last week.

IT'S CLEAR that Drury wound up with five slugs in his chest because he was on "wrong side"—and not because he was on the side of "law and order."

What about the flurry of "investigations" being conducted in the Drury case? If anyone is convicted, that will be the first time for the Syndicate—and its power today is greater than ever.

The Syndicate knows its political strength. That's why it timed the Drury murder in the face of the most-touted "investigation" of all—the probe of the Kefauver Senate Committee.

**BANK RECORDS
WILL BE SAFE IF
A-BOMB STRIKES**

Stop Worrying!

told to wait for specialized rescue teams.

Roving carpenters with hammers and saws are to make thousands of splints for broken and crushed limbs.

Newsmen Ask End to Korea War

HELSINKI—(ALN).—News-papermen's unions from 26 countries, meeting at the third congress of the International Organization of Journalists here, voted to address a demand for immediate action to stop the war in Korea to United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie. Other resolutions approved by the delegates dealt with economic status of newsmen, freedom of the press, world peace and persecution of journalists in capitalist countries. John Herman of France was elected president of the IOJ for the coming year and Jiri Hronek of Czechoslovakia was reelected secretary-general.

"There's only one real defense from A-Bombs for our city and our people—and that is to make sure that no A-Bombs ever again fall anywhere in the world!"

IN ADDITION to the ad, which was being clipped from the paper and sent to the Mayor, other organizations sent world peace appeals to the city authorities.

The Chicago Chapter of the Congress of American Women, headed by Dorothy M. Hayes, urged Kennelly to "ask that our government and the governments of all other countries agree to outlaw the atomic bomb."

Meanwhile, industrialists, city and federal officials compiled their final findings from the extensive survey on how Chicago would fare with three A-bomb hits.

AMONG their recommendations were these:

• Chicago survivors would have to "keep calm" and help with the huge job of burying more than 100,000 of the dead in mass graves.

• The casualties from radioactivity and plagues would be enormous, especially if the A-bomb were to fall in the Lake, thus contaminating the city's entire water supply.

• Persons pinned under debris would not be rescued immediately but given a shot of morphine and

SAM PARKS HITS HARD IN CAMPAIGN OPENING

(Continued from Page 1) from further destruction" by removing the Syngman Rhee government and halting American military action north of the 38th parallel, as originally promised.

In a message to the Chief Executive this week Parks declared: "The Negro community is sickened by your continued tolerance of the Rhee regime and sanction of warfare beyond the 38th Parallel. The world know now that the corruption of puppet-ruler Rhee was at the heart of the Korean conflict. He must be removed."

The Progressive Party candidate urged the President: "Let us put aside our weapons of death, and institute peace talks which will open the way for a democratic life for North and South Korean peoples, alike under a government of their own choice."

The statement charged that U. S. aggression against North Korea constituted a "brutal blow against the liberation forces of the Korean people, and unless checked would spread into worldwide suppression of the colonial peoples' fight for freedom throughout Asia."

Opera Stars Sign World Peace Appeal

LONDON—(ALN).—Practically all members of the world's most famous opera company, the La Scala Opera of Milan, Italy, now visiting London, have signed the Stockholm world peace appeal for abolition of the atomic bomb. Commenting on this fact in response to questions here, the chairman of the La Scala Workers Committee declared: "We know what war means. Our theater in Milan was badly damaged by bombs. And, like everything else good in the world, La Scala needs peace."

UPWA Approves Strike In Wilson & Co. Chain

CHICAGO.—A strike in the Wilson & Co. chain was authorized this week by the executive board of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

The authorization was asked by the seven Wilson & Co. locals throughout the company which have been without a union contract for more than two years.

A nationwide conference to prepare for strike action, originally scheduled for last weekend, will be held here Sunday, Oct. 8, at Roosevelt College.

'People of Asia Can't Be Beaten' —Maude Russell

CHICAGO.—"Nothing will prevent the people of Asia from getting what they want."

Maud Russell, executive director of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, spoke in these terms at a series of meetings in Chicago last weekend.

Miss Russell, an authority on the Far East who has lived in China for 25 years, declared that the U. S. had achieved a "surface victory" in Korea.

"The U. S. faces an immense resistance movement in Korea," she said, "and all Asia has been alerted to the fact that the United States is ready to use force against the people's movements."

Miss Russell spoke with great confidence in the colonial peoples of Asia, stating that "the American forces can not win eventually."

She said that the Americans are going to have a hard time "undoing the great democratic reforms which had already been taking shape in South Korea during recent weeks."

World Series And Harlem

Let's face it.

It's no secret that Harlem had little to celebrate last Sunday night after the Dodgers' pennant hope went fluttering with the ball Dick Sisler drove into the stands. And good reason.

SINCE 1947, THE year in which Jackie Robinson joined the Dodgers, Negro players have participated in World Series play. The Cleveland Indians and Larry Doby arrived in 1948, and the Dodgers were back last year. Democracy made a four-year march in the National Pastime. Brooklyn was in the vanguard and remained the symbol of the struggle waged in Harlem and elsewhere for democracy in sports.

THERE WERE THOSE who remembered the days when Communists, the Negro press, progressive-minded ball players and sportsmen fought to make baseball truly American.

THE FACT THAT THE PRESENT WORLD SERIES WILL BE PLAYED WITHOUT NEGROES IS A REMINDER THAT THAT FIGHT IS NOT OVER. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Detroit and Chicago remain jimmie crow baseball towns. And it is no secret that most of the western ball clubs have greeted the Philadelphia victory with glee. Behind that victory they hope to advance their white supremacy policies and keep up the barriers against Negro players.

THERE IS NO DOUBTING that the best team won on Sunday. But the standings will reveal that those teams who have strayed to retain jimmie crow baseball remain in the second division in the National League.

There is no more to the World Series this year for Harlem than picking the winner. There is still the job to be done to guarantee that the World Series AND ALL OF BASEBALL become truly representative of America.

And may the best team win!

HARLEM Edition of the WORKER



87 Years of The Fight For Equal Education

—See Magazine

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Lieut. Gilbert Doomed 'To Set Example', Army Officer Writes

— See Page 2 —

REMEMBER, MONDAY OPENS
WEEK OF REGISTRATION—
GET ON THE VOTING LIST!

— See Page 2 —

DR. DUBOIS DEMANDS:

End Evil War

The following is in part a statement on Korea and peace issued this week by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, indicating his position as American Labor Party candidate for the United States Senate:

Another crucial moment has come in the Korean War, now that the United Nations, forced by the United States, has pushed the North Korean troops beyond the 38th parallel. There were those of us who from the first believed this war, with its heavy cost in death, maiming and destruction was unnecessary; that it was a civil dispute for which the U. S. and especially South Korea were primarily responsible and which could have been settled with a minimum of hostilities if the UN had exhibited the restraint and wisdom in Korea which it exercised in the case of Palestine. This would surely have happened had not the United States insisted on war and started war before the UN consented to join.

OUR EXCUSE WAS THAT KOREAN aggressors represented the Soviet Union. But no proof of this has ever been adduced; nor has China been proven an instigator of this war. Instead we tried to drag China in. Indeed, as the war progressed, it has become clear that neither Russia nor China desired this war nor advised it, nor aided it; nor was it to their interest to have it occur. It was the U. S. alone that seemed willing to make this evil upheaval the beginning of a Third World War.

Apparently what the U. S. now fears is that this horrible interlude will really end in peace and not in world war. Our troops are pushing the South Koreans to invade the North.

HERBERT LEHMAN, U. S. SENATOR from New York, says:

"When the conflict in Korea ends and the immediate threat to our security is removed, there will be greater danger of a softening in our determination and in our will to sacrifice. Already I see a psychological letdown. Nothing could be more dangerous."

The Secretary of State told us frankly, Sept. 10:

"With modern weapons and ingenuity we can do exactly what was done for so many centuries at the time of the Roman Empire. It depends on the strength of the organization, the superiority of your weapons. You can hold back all sorts of hordes if you have that."

LET THE COLORED "HORDES" OF ASIA, Africa and the South Seas listen to that! Is it possible that the people of the United States realize that this nation is deliberately embarking on a program of world conquest? We are no longer arming for self-defense. We are no longer simply opposing aggression; we are setting ourselves for world conquest; for compelling all nations to obey our will; and we are going to make American citizens pay the cost of a crazy adventure, which age after age has plunged the world in blood and death.

And if any American wants to realize what this will mean alone to his pocketbook, ignoring his religion, his freedom, his ideals—what it will cost in sheer dollars, let him see the first installment by looking at the 20 percent increase in his taxes October first.

As the candidate of the American Labor Party for U. S. Senator, I urge prompt mediation of the Korean hostilities through a United Nations Council made truly representative by the inclusion of the representatives of the new government of China and the 400,000,000 people it represents.



STRANDED PUERTO RICAN FARM LABORERS relating their story of Michigan slave labor to Manuel Medina in American Labor Party Club. Left to Right: Medina, Antonio Rosario, Juan David Ortiz, Domingo Sallas and Juan Sallas. (SEE STORY ON BACK PAGE.)

Negro Lieut. Doomed To 'Set Example'

By John Pittman

World opinion and the authority of the United Nations have been invoked in behalf of Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., of York, Pa. Lieut. Gilbert is the Negro combat officer of the all-Negro 24th Infantry Regiment who was sentenced by a court martial at Haman, Korea, to be executed for allegedly refusing to obey orders to fight. But this week lawyers employed by Gilbert's family took the case to Lake Success. They contend that since Negro troops in Korea were fighting ostensibly under authority and the flag of the UN, the case of Lieut. Gilbert comes under UN military authority, rather than U.S. Army authority.

This move coincided with efforts by civilian individuals and organizations to win a stay of execution for the officer as new facts of the Court Martial proceedings and attendant circumstances lent credence to the view that Lieut. Gilbert was framed in a lynch atmosphere suggestive of Mississippi "justice" for Negroes.

While the people of Gilbert's hometown continued giving impetus to the mass movement which has developed in Gilbert's behalf, Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the NAACP, announced that his organization is pressing for a full and careful evaluation of the Court Martial.

In addition, the Harlem Trade Union Council and the Cambridge

(Mass.) Minute Women for Peace have asked President Truman to initiate review proceedings. The Harlem Council added a request for a "full investigation by a civilian commission of discriminatory practices in the armed forces."

THE DAILY WORKER, addressing an open letter to President Truman, urged a stay of execution, freedom for Lieut. Gilbert and immediate action to abolish Jim Crow in the armed forces. The letter called the Court Martial proceedings a "frameup," declared Lieut. Gilbert is not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and pointed to the character of the war, the facts of Jim Crow and the special lynch-justice procedures of Gilbert's trial.

New evidence substantiating this view has been received by Mrs. Leon A. Gilbert, Sr., the officer's mother. Mrs. Gilbert said she had received a letter from 1st Lieut. Robert P. Ebbert of the judge-advocate section. Lieut. Ebbert defended Gilbert at the Court Martial.

Ebbert told her, Mrs. Gilbert said, that medical examination

confirmed Lieut. Gilbert's explanation of his action in failing to lead a group of men into what he considered certain defeat. Three doctors, including one psychiatrist, had examined Gilbert and said his action was the result of physical and mental pressures beyond his control.

However, Ebbert added, the big brass needed to make an example of someone and, "through circumstances, your son was selected."

"I never refused to fight," Lieut. Gilbert wrote his parents in York. "At no time did I say I would not fight. I told the officers that it was suicidal to undertake the mission, and told them repeatedly that I was ill. . . . I had the 'shakes' and I begged the officers to relieve me from duty."

Lieut. Gilbert told his parents that the trial officers would not let the members of his company testify, that he was denied the support of any witness among the men he commanded. And he indicated that if this had not been done, the outcome of the trial might have been different.

This, of course, is the standard (Continued on Page 7)

ALP Launches All-Out Registration Drive

Thousands of American Labor Party workers will be hitting the pavements Sunday in an all-out drive for a record registration of voters in New York City. Registration week starts Monday and goes through Saturday in New York City. Upstate, dates for signing up to vote are October 6, 7, 13 and 14.

Labor Party leaders view the job of getting out the voters as one of registering to the greatest degree possible the sentiment for peace, civil rights and decent economic standards.

This, they believe, will be done both in a big enrollment for the American Labor Party during registration week, and a record vote for the ALP on Election Day.

THE OTHER PARTIES are out to limit the ballot to the clubhouse vote," according to Arthur Schutze, state ALP executive secretary. "As machine politicians, they fear the great, independent vote. We believe, however, that our message of peace, civil rights, anti-protection, anti-discrimination, will pay off in a large vote. We are confident, too, we will top the 165,000 ALP enrollees of last year."

Schutze noted that the League of Women Voters, in a questionnaire to candidates, had asked them to explain the "apathy" among the electorate.

"The apathy exists among those who are familiar only with the two major party programs," he explained. "They and the stooge Liberal Party offers no program to the people which hits at the things that concern them. But we have found no apathy among the voters who have been approached on the real issues."

The ALP is aiming to swell the city's registration to 3,000,000 this year, or some 200,000 higher than last year's number.

THE REGISTRATION and enrollment drive was launched Thursday night at an enthusiastic rally at Goolen Gate in Harlem, where Dr. W. E. DuBois, ALP nominee for U. S. Senate, was honored.

Special attention will be paid to

You Must Register to Vote

The battle to get out the vote in the New York State elections gets underway this weekend. In New York City the polls will be open from Monday through Saturday for registration and enrollment in political parties. Upstate, the registration period will be this Friday and Saturday and next Friday and Saturday.

Here is the set-up in New York City:

WHO REGISTERS: Every citizen over 21 who will have lived in the state a year, in the city four months and in his present election district on Election Day, Nov. 7.

WHERE DO YOU REGISTER: In the polling place near your home.

REGISTRATION HOURS: Monday through Friday of next week from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.; Saturday, from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

WHO ENROLLS: All who wish to become members of an official political party and vote in the primaries of that party the following fall.

Get your friends, neighbors, shopmates, relatives to register and, if possible, enroll ALP. Go to the ALP club in your neighborhood to assist in getting out the vote.

getting out the vote of the Negro and Puerto Rican people. There will also be special attention given to Rep. Vito Marcantonio's 18th congressional district, where the three reactionary war parties—the Democratic, Republicans and Liberals—have ganged up to name a common nominee against the Labor champion, the candidate, a penthouse Tammany hack named James G. Donovan, fought the late FDR, was associated with Christian Front elements, and has come out in this election with a demand for pro-fascist laws domestically, aid to Franco abroad, and opposition to all progressive measures in the economic field.

★

DESPITE THE GANG-UP against him, Rep. Marcantonio's campaign workers report that powerful sentiment for him, far higher than ever before, makes it possible to reelect him. They emphasize, however, that a necessary condition is a maximum registration to

overcome the big clubhouse Donovan vote. Particularly in the areas where there is overwhelming support for him—the Italian and Puerto Rican working-class areas—the turnout at the polls has to be high.

Not that Donovan will get even the entire clubhouse votes. Campaign workers report that there is wide dissatisfaction among Republicans particularly even local election district leaders, with the GOP's backing of the Tammany wheelhorse. Some have indicated support for Marcantonio. Others have declared they will steer clear of the congressional contest altogether.

The position of GOP State Senatorial candidate, William Bianchi, illustrates the attitude of some. Bianchi accepted ALP backing despite GOP demands that no candidate of theirs take it. He is campaigning actively for Marcantonio on the grounds that the congressman is truly the candidate of the people of the area.



War Taxes Cut Wages

By Max Gordon

You have already learned that your pay envelope will be lighter by about 50 cents to a dollar, starting this week. This is the new tax increase, voted by Congress on the same day it sent the notorious McCarran police state bill to President Truman and refused to enact an excess profits tax. It jacks up by 20 percent the rate at which your weekly envelope is taxed.

This tax increase is only the first instalment on the huge increase in the amount to be taken from all working people to pay for the greatly stepped-up military program. On the very day the tax increase designed to raise a total of \$4,500,000,000 (billion) was voted, Congress also voted \$17,000,000,000 (billion) for new armaments.

AND WHEN IT GETS BACK from the election recess, it will be confronted with a request for still another \$10,000,000,000 (billion) for war.

All this is on top of the original \$20,000,000,000 (billion)-odd voted in the regular budget for arms and military aid abroad.

Thus, the amount voted for direct war preparations will add up to nearly \$50,000,000,000 by the early part of next year. This is about 20 percent of the total the country produces in a year.

President Truman declared in his economic message to the nation a few weeks ago that financing of war preparations this time will be on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, instead of by piling up a national debt, as in the last war.

The present economy, with its \$260,000,000,000 national debt, makes it tough to raise the money in any other way since the interest on this debt is huge. On top of this, the only way the country can produce huge war armaments is by shifting from production of civilian goods. This, too, is unlike the situation at the beginning of the last war, when there was a lot of unused labor and productive capacity lying around.

★

THUS, THE PRESIDENT and



his advisers, as well as the country's leading financial moguls, have figured out that the way to finance the war program is to take it out of the people's hides directly, through "pay-as-you-go" taxes. This not only prevents further stretching of the already huge national debt, but cuts down on the amount of money you will have for buying of civilian goods.

In effect, this means that instead of another four and a half billion to be raised in new taxes, it will be closer to thirty billion when Congress gets through monkeying with the tax question by next summer. In the light of the military aims of the Administration in Europe, as well as in the Far East, it will continue to go up and up for years to come as the economy shifts drastically from civilian production to a military footing.

Administration leaders are fearful that any peace moves in connection with Korea may take away from it a weapon by which to bludgeon the workingman into accepting the huge cuts in living standards involved. Hence they are constantly warning that regardless of the outcome in Korea, the sacrifices and the privation will still have to be expected. There will be no reduction in war preparations.

COMMERCE SECRETARY Charles Sawyer declared last week that we "must face serious shortages, heavy taxes and problems of inflation for years to come."

Those who think the end of this present emergency (the Korean war) will relieve us of concern for the future are victims of self-delusion," he maintained.

Treasury Secretary John Snyder warned that the American people have "no notion" of what is facing them by way of taxes as a result of the war program. Members of Snyder's staff are due to meet soon with members of congressional committees to plan the next tax boosts.

Aside from new wage imposts, Roy Blough, members of the President's Council on Economic Advisors, has promised new sales taxes, both to finance the military and to reduce demand for available civilian goods.

Negro Lieut. Doomed To 'Set Example'

(Continued from Page 2) procedure in Dixie courts, where accused Negroes are not allowed to have friends testify for them, and where there are no Negroes on the juries which try them.

AS TO THE ILLNESS of Lieut. Gilbert, this is understandable in view of the fact that he was twice wounded in World War II, and has since been compelled to wear a silver plate in his skull. Moreover, it is well known that the 24th Infantry Regiment — unlike other units of the 25th Infantry Division — was not pulled out of the line into reserve for rest. Maj. Gen. William B. Keane, commanding the 25th Infantry Division of which the 24th Infantry Regiment is a part, is responsible for this policy. Yet, it is this very officer who was reported by a Negro war correspondent to have said that he "would not rest until he got a death sentence for Gilbert."

In respect to Jimcrow treatment of the 24th Infantry Regiment, the Negro war correspondents have written in detail. The 24th has been described as lacking ammunition, food, writing materials and even shoes. But the treatment which has incurred the greatest indignation has been the failure to give it rest. This has led the Negro press to editorialize on the theme that this was a deliberate policy to make the regiment "look bad" after the spectacular propaganda play given its capture of Yechon by the big dailies.

However, while Negro news-

papers such as the Pittsburgh Courier ask President Truman to stay the execution of Lieut. Gilbert, and raise the question of Jimcrow persisting in the armed forces, they do so in a way which is self-defeating. Thus, the Courier virtually concedes the guilt of Lieut. Gilbert, appealing to President Truman's mercy. This leaves the way open for Truman to reject the appeal on the specious grounds that even Negroes consider Gilbert guilty.

The burden of evidence in the case of Lieut. Gilbert and the context of governmental Jimcrow in civilian affairs as well as the armed forces, strongly supports the conclusion that Lieut. Gilbert is the victim of a Jimcrow frameup which could not have happened unless Mississippi lynch-justice were not the prevailing justice in the armed forces.

Tokio Seeks Ban On Big Union Body

TOKYO—(ALN).—The government has acted officially to dissolve the 1,000,000-member All-Japan Liaison Council of Trade Unions, whose headquarters were raided and sealed by Japanese police and U. S. occupation agents earlier this month. The charge against the AJLCTU was "opposing the occupation of obstructing police action during labor disputes." Commenting on the ban, the 12 national unions comprising the AJLCTU have denounced it as "destruction of democracy."

See Long, Costly War in Korea

TO FIGURE IN ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 3)

clearly than before. Like all ruling classes of the past, the men of Wall Street and Washington haven't the slightest conciliatory spirit in them.

AS FOR DEMOCRACY IN Korea—MacArthur rushed to put the discredited regime of Syngman Rhee right back into power, even before the UN's political committee had opened its debates. As Andrei Vishinsky, the Soviet foreign minister, pointed out on Monday, even the UN's commission on Korea was forced to admit that Rhee had arrested no less than 118,000 political opponents in the one year of 1949; So much for the democracy that an imperialist success promises in Korea!

Vishinsky's proposal—jointly sponsored by Soviet Byelorussia, the Soviet Ukraine, Czechoslovakia and Poland—was a simple program: cease-fire, withdraw all foreign troops, let a commission from the North Korean and South Korean Assemblies govern the country while preparing elections, and let the elections be supervised by the UN with the Soviet Union and the New China participating alongside of other powers, one of which might be the United States.

But the Anglo-American bloc would have none of this: The eight-nation proposal by Britain, Brazil, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Cuba, Australia and the Netherlands gives a green-light to MacArthur throughout all of Korea. It provides for elections while foreign troops remain in Korea, and remain indefinitely. As Vishinsky quipped, they will get out "when the mountains are level with the sea."

Thus, the two lines of policy are drawn still tighter. One offers the prospect of peace. The other projects indefinite, costly, brutal warfare on behalf of the Syngman Rhee and their kind and threatens war in all of Asia.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1893, AND JULY 2, 1946 (TITLE 39, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 233) OF THE WORKER PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEW YORK, N. Y., FOR OCT. 1, 1950.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Freedom of the Press Co., Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Editor, John Gates, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Managing editor, Alan Max, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. General manager, Philip Bart, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereafter the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

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3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly newspapers only.) 67,199. Philip Bart, general manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4 day of October, 1950. Carl Brodsky, Notary Public, State of New York, No. 35-0288950. Qualified in New York County. (My commission expires March 30, 1951.)

(Signature)

The visit of the Polish pro-fascist, anti-Semitic Gen. Wladyslaw Anders to the United States threatened to become an issue in the New York elections. While local and state Democratic and Republican leaders blew hot and cold on his appearance here at the Pulaski Day parade and a banquet in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria, the American Labor Party exposed his role as instigator of the 1946 Kielce massacre of Jews and his service with the Arab armies in the invasion of Israel in May, 1948.

Pecora and Corsi has originally accepted the invitation to review the parade and speak at the dinner but the tremendous opposition of the Jewish population to Anders' appearance forced them to withdraw.

Leading groups opposing the fascist's presence here were in addition to the ALP, the American Jewish Labor Council, American Slav Congress and Federation of Polish Jews.

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For the Daily Worker: Previous day at 1.

For Monday's issue: Friday at 3 p.m.

For The (Weekend) Worker: Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.

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Witnesses Declare: Cops Cover Killing With 'Rape' Charge

Monte Morris, the 25-year-old Negro shot down last week by a policeman was buried this week with the reason for his untimely death known only to the Police Department. Morris, who lived with his mother at 1234 Brook Ave., Bronx, was shot dead on Sept. 26 by Patrolman Patrick Bohan in an apartment at 53 E. 112 St. The charge of "rape" or "attempted rape" was leveled at the dead man by the cops.

MRS. FRANCES PEREZ and her two daughters live in the apartment outside of which Morris was shot. According to police, Mrs. Perez called them with a complaint that Morris was attempting to rape one of the girls. The cop arrived as Morris left the apartment, gun in hand, the official version goes.

NEIGHBORS OF THE Perez family claim that Morris, a longshoreman for the Erie Railroad, was a frequent visitor at the 112 St. apartment, and discount the "rape" charge. Mrs. Perez, they claim, called the cops, appealing to their anti-Negro prejudices, in an effort to break up an affair with one of the daughters.

Patrolman Bohan admitted asked no questions upon arrival at the apartment but began shooting the moment Morris came into sight. According to his report, Morris had a gun, but this is denied by those who knew Morris. The gun at the time this was written was not produced by the police.

THE SLAIN MAN had only 44 cents on his person when searched. Also found was a draft board notice and a social security card. The police refused to give up his draft notice.

Friends of Morris call his killing "the first lynching under the new Police Commissioner." An investigation is being conducted by

Hughes Play Skips Baltimore Jimcrow

Hughes' new play, "The Barrier," now on a road try-out, skipped Baltimore's Ford Theatre, when that house refused to forego its policy of excluding Negroes.

The musical drama which stars Muriel Rahn and Lawrence Tibbett was headed off from the Ford by NAACP action. Mrs. Rahn and Hughes joined in protesting the racial ban in the theatre and promised to join a picket line in front of the theatre if the contract was not broken.

The management of the theatre, apparently fearing bad business with anti-jimcrow pickets, voided the contract. "The Barrier" is scheduled to open soon in New York City.

Minister Hits Cop Brutality

Sir: The history of fascism in Germany and Italy showed that political corruption and violence are two aspects of the social and economic process that turns responsible government into tyranny. I am concerned lest corruption and violence lead to tyranny in New York City.

The Brooklyn rackets investigation is warning us about existing corruption in the city government. Early last Saturday morning (1:30 a.m.), I was warned about existing violence. At 98th Street and Broadway, Manhattan, I saw a Negro woman, crumpled on the sidewalk and wailing incoherently—the victim of a policeman's club. The officer was still standing over her. Because (he later claimed) she had hit him with her umbrella, he had struck her violently many times, causing a great bruise on one cheek, a

BROWN DOES DOUBLETAKE ON MET LIFE JIMCROW

COUNCILMAN EARL BROWN remained true to William O'Dwyer to the end. He withdrew his resolution to ban housing Jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town a few months ago—at the insistence of the then Mayor who promised that a conference would be arranged with Metropolitan Life. The conference was never held, but Brown withstood pressure from many sources to re-introduce the resolution while O'Dwyer was still in New York.

LAST FRIDAY, Brown, sure that O'D was safely esconced in the American Embassy in Mexico City, Mexico, placed his anti-jimcrow resolution into the city's legislative hopper. A little pressure now might give the little man backbone enough to push for passage of his bill.

friends and family with the objective of prosecuting the policeman and the department in the Morris death.

UN Leaders Ignore African Aggression

There was no noise at Lake Success this week as Daniel F. Malan, fascist Prime Minister of South Africa, defied the United Nations and grabbed all of former German Southwest Africa.

This act of aggression had been announced months ago, despite rulings against it of UN and the Permanent Court of International Justice. Unlike the Korean events, when American troops were rushed to shoot Koreans fighting to unify their country, the United Nations will quietly debate the issue before the General Assembly.

Meantime the West African country has been placed under a fascist dictatorship run by a handful of white "electors."

Aussies Strike Hits Witchhunt

SYDNEY—(ALN)—Sydney, Australia's largest port, was paralyzed by a strike of over 7,000 Waterside Workers Federation members Sept. 14-18 to demand reinstatement of 1,500 union members suspended from their jobs by the Conservative Party government, which has been conducting a nationwide anti-red witch-hunt. Unloading of more than 60 docked ships was held up. The men went back to work after pledging at a mass meeting by over 4,000 to strike again of the Stevedoring Industry Board.

African 'Allegarool' For 'Prison U. Grads'

The most respected college degree in the Gold Coast, West Africa, at the present time is the "P.G."—meaning Prison Graduate for those who have served time in prison as "political agitators."

When each group of Prison Graduates is released, the Convention People's Party holds a mass meeting at which a certificate and cap and gown are presented to each graduate. There are already hundreds of P.G.s and the ranks of these scholars are growing.

'We Worked as Slaves', Puerto Rican Laborers Say of Michigan Farms

Eighteen Puerto Rican farm laborers, this week revealed that Michigan labor contractors in league with the island government's Labor Department were operating a virtual slave labor racket. The Puerto Rican workers, stranded in New York because

work in Michigan. The three-way contract between them, the Puerto Rican Labor Department and The Michigan Field Crop, Inc., guaranteed them 160 hours work per month at "prevailing local wages." The men were guaranteed insurance in the case of injuries and promised decent housing.

RAPHAEL LOPEZ, 33, who acted as spokesman for the group, charged that most of them had received no more than \$5 per week and that when he was hurt and had to go to the hospital, he was charged \$112.00 for a doctor and hospital expenses. Lopez' pay statement backed up his charges.

As for living conditions in the Michigan beet fields, Lopez said that they lived in bare barracks with no bed clothes, using either wooden blocks or their clothes as pillows. The five dollars given them each week, he explained, was in the form of food—or what passed for food. The basic food for the laborers, they all agreed, was beans.

I write this letter to plead that equally as necessary as the investigation of corruption in the Police Department is an investigation into officially-sanctioned violence within that Department. Violence and corruption always work together—and unless stopped, they lead to tyranny.

REV. JOHN W. DARR, JR., Manhattan.

EYES ON Africa

THE \$7 MILLION LOAN TO ETHIOPIA by the Wall Street Street-dominated International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on Sept. 13 marks another step in the advancement of American control in that country where Britain formerly held sway.

The loans are for a 20-year period, repayment beginning in 1956, and bear 3 percent interest plus the standard bank commission of 1 percent. Five million dollars of the total is a separate loan earmarked for rehabilitation and maintenance of Ethiopia's highway system. The Ethiopian government agreed to spend a minimum of \$2 million out of her own treasury annually during the 25 years of the loan for the same purpose.

BEHIND THIS ROAD BUILDING program are the requirements of Anglo-American military strategy in East Africa. Ethiopia is within short air distance of the Arabian oil fields as the London Observer's correspondent notes: Ethiopia "is a potential base supplying a number of natural air fields, it is a possible food producing area, perhaps it will be a battlefield."

IN ETHIOPIA ITSELF THE SINCLAIR OIL CORP. obtained a 50-year monopoly concession five years ago to explore the whole of the country for oil resources. Thus far the company's drilling operations in the Aden Desert have failed to show results.

The wide area of American control in Ethiopia was described by Ralph Chapman, Herald Tribune correspondent, on June 18, 1950. Said Chapman:

"AMERICAN INFLUENCE—some good, some bad—dominates the life of this tin-roofed capital of Ethiopia these days. It ranges from the immensely popular U. S. Information Service reading room, established last December, to the activities of an assortment of 'carpet-baggers' who hope to enrich themselves at the expense of the Ethiopian population in the shortest possible time."

"MORE IMPORTANT, IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES, IS THE FACT THAT AMONG THE GROUP OF FOREIGN OBSERVERS WHOM EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE HAS CALLED IN TO ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY AMERICANS HOLD THE VITAL POSTS. THESE INCLUDE FOREIGN AFFAIRS, FINANCE AND COMMERCE."

"Most influential of the entire advisory group is Jack Bennet, governor of the State Bank of Ethiopia. Mr. Bennet, who was financial adviser to General Lucius D. Clay in Germany, came here to take charge of the bank about a year ago."

"AMERICANS ALSO DOMINATE THE ETHIOPIAN AIR. There are now three lines flying into and out of the country. These are Ethiopian Air Lines, owned in full by the Government; Aden Airways, a British Overseas Airways Corp. subsidiary, and Air Djibouti, privately owned. The first two carry freight and passengers, the third freight only. Ethiopian Air Line and Air Djibouti are operated exclusively by American personnel and fly American planes."

HARLEM

EDITION OF

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28

ALP Launches All-Out Registration Drive

— See Page 2 —

October 8, 1950

In 2 Sections, Section 1

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KOREA: PEACE OR MORE CASUALTIES?

- ★ Who Fears a Settlement?
- ★ Long, Costly War Is Seen

— See Story on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 5 —

**IT'S
COMING
OUT OF
YOUR
POCKET**

**New War Tax
Goes Into Effect**

— See Page 2 —



Negro Lieutenant Doomed to 'Set Example' Turn to
Page 2

Negro Lieut. Doomed To 'Set Example'

By John Pittman

World opinion and the authority of the United Nations have been invoked in behalf of Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., of York, Pa. Lieut. Gilbert is the Negro combat officer of the all-Negro 24th Infantry Regiment who was sentenced by a court martial at Haman, Korea, to be executed for allegedly refusing to obey orders to fight. But this week lawyers employed by Gilbert's family took the case to Lake Success. They contend that since Negro troops in Korea were fighting ostensibly under authority and the flag of the UN, the case of Lieut. Gilbert comes under UN military authority, rather than U.S. Army authority.

This move coincided with efforts by civilian individuals and organizations to win a stay of execution for the officer as new facts of the Court Martial proceedings and attendant circumstances lent credence to the view that Lieut. Gilbert was framed in a lynch atmosphere suggestive of Mississippi "justice" for Negroes.

While the people of Gilbert's hometown continued giving impetus to the mass movement which has developed in Gilbert's behalf, Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the NAACP, announced that his organization is pressing for a full and careful evaluation of the Court Martial.

In addition, the Harlem Trade Union Council and the Cambridge

(Mass.) Minute Women for Peace have asked President Truman to initiate review proceedings. The Harlem Council added a request for a "full investigation by a civilian commission of discriminatory practices in the armed forces."

THE DAILY WORKER, addressing an open letter to President Truman, urged a stay of execution, freedom for Lieut. Gilbert and immediate action to abolish Jim Crow in the armed forces. The letter called the Court Martial proceedings a frameup, declared Lieut. Gilbert is not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and pointed to the character of the war, the facts of Jim Crow and the special lynch-justice procedures of Gilbert's trial.

New evidence substantiating this view has been received by Mrs. Leon A. Gilbert, Sr., the officer's mother. Mrs. Gilbert said she had received a letter from 1st Lieut. Robert P. Ebbert of the judge-advocate section. Lieut. Ebbert defended Gilbert at the Court Martial.

Ebbert told her, Mrs. Gilbert said, that medical examination

confirmed Lieut. Gilbert's explanation of his action in failing to lead a group of men into what he considered certain defeat. Three doctors, including one psychiatrist, had examined Gilbert and said his action was the result of physical and mental pressures beyond his control.

However, Ebbert added, the big brass needed to make an example of someone and, "through circumstances, your son was selected."

"I never refused to fight," Lieut. Gilbert wrote his parents in York. "At no time did I say I would not fight. I told the officers that it was suicidal to undertake the mission, and told them repeatedly that I was ill. . . . I had the 'shakes' and I begged the officers to relieve me from duty."

Lieut. Gilbert told his parents that the trial officers would not let the members of his company testify, that he was denied the support of any witness among the men he commanded. And he indicated that if this had not been done, the outcome of the trial might have been different.

This, of course, is the standard (Continued on Page 7)

ALP Launches All-Out Registration Drive

Thousands of American Labor Party workers will be hitting the pavements Sunday in an all-out drive for a record registration of voters in New York City. Registration week starts Monday and goes through Saturday in New York City. Upstate, dates for signing up to vote are October 6, 7, 13, and 14.

Labor Party leaders view the job of getting out the voters as one of registering to the greatest degree possible the sentiment for peace, civil rights and decent economic standards.

This, they believe, will be done both in a big enrollment for the American Labor Party during registration week, and a record vote for the ALP on Election Day.

THE OTHER PARTIES are out to limit the ballot to the clubhouse vote," according to Arthur Schutze, state ALP executive secretary. "As machine politicians, they fear the great, independent vote. We believe, however, that our message of peace, civil rights, anti-profligacy, anti-discrimination, will pay off in a large vote. We are confident, too, we will top the 165,000 ALP enrollees of last year."

Schutze noted that the League of Women Voters, in a questionnaire to candidates, had asked them to explain the "apathy" among the electorate.

"The anarchy exists among those who are familiar only with the two major party programs," he explained. "They and the stooge Liberal Party offers no program to the people which hits at the things that concern them. But we have found no anarchy among the voters who have been approached on the real issues."

The ALP is aiming to swell the city's registration to 3,000,000 this year, or some 200,000 higher than last year's number.

THE REGISTRATION and enrollment drive was launched Thursday night at an enthusiastic rally at Goolen Gate in Harlem, where Dr. W. E. DuBois, ALP nominee for U. S. Senate, was honored.

Special attention will be paid to

You Must Register to Vote

The battle to get out the vote in the New York State elections gets underway this weekend. In New York City the polls will be open from Monday through Saturday for registration and enrollment in political parties. Upstate, the registration period will be this Friday and Saturday and next Friday and Saturday.

Here is the set-up in New York City:

WHO REGISTERS: Every citizen over 21 who will have lived in the state a year, in the city four months and in his present election district on Election Day, Nov. 7.

WHERE DO YOU REGISTER: In the polling place near your home.

REGISTRATION HOURS: Monday through Friday of next week from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.; Saturday, from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

WHO ENROLLS: All who wish to become members of an official political party and vote in the primaries of that party the following fall.

Get your friends, neighbors, shopmates, relatives to register and, if possible, enroll ALP. Go to the ALP club in your neighborhood to assist in getting out the vote.

getting out the vote of the Negro and Puerto Rican people. There will also be special attention given to Rep. Vito Marcantonio's 18th congressional district, where the three reactionary war parties—the Democratic, Republicans and Liberals—have ganged up to name a common nominee against the Labor champion, the candidate, a penthouse Tammany hack named James G. Donovan, fought the late FDR, was associated with Christian Front elements, and has come out in this election with a demand for pro-fascist laws domestically, aid to Franco abroad, and opposition to all progressive measures in the economic field.

*

DESPITE THE GANG-UP against him, Rep. Marcantonio's campaign workers report that powerful sentiment for him, far higher than ever before, makes it possible to reelect him. They emphasize, however, that a necessary condition is a maximum registration to

overcome the big clubhouse Donovan vote. Particularly in the areas where there is overwhelming support for him—the Italian and Puerto Rican working-class areas—the turnout at the polls has to be high.

Not that Donovan will get even the entire clubhouse votes. Campaign workers report that there is wide dissatisfaction among Republicans particularly even local election district leaders, with the GOP's backing of the Tammany wheelhorse. Some have indicated support for Marcantonio. Others have declared they will steer clear of the congressional contest altogether.

The position of GOP State Senatorial candidate, William Bianchi, illustrates the attitude of some. Bianchi accepted ALP backing despite GOP demands that no candidate of theirs take it. He is campaigning actively for Marcantonio on the grounds that the congressman is truly the candidate of the people of the area.



War Taxes Cut Wages

By Max Gordon

You have already learned that your pay envelope will be lighter by about 50 cents to a dollar, starting this week. This is the new tax increase, voted by Congress on the same day it sent the notorious McCarran police state bill to President Truman and refused to enact an excess profits tax. It jacks up by 20 percent the rate at which your weekly envelope is taxed.

This tax increase is only the first instalment on the huge increase in the amount to be taken from all working people to pay for the greatly stepped-up military program. On the very day the tax increase designed to raise a total of \$4,500,000,000 (billion) was voted, Congress also voted \$17,000,000,000 (billion) for new armaments.

AND WHEN IT GETS BACK from the election recess, it will be confronted with a request for still another \$10,000,000,000 (billion) for war.

All this is on top of the original \$20,000,000,000 (billion)-odd voted in the regular budget for arms and military aid abroad.

Thus, the amount voted for direct war preparations will add up to nearly \$50,000,000,000 by the early part of next year. This is about 20 percent of the total the country produces in a year.

President Truman declared in his economic message to the nation a few weeks ago that financing of war preparations this time will be on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, instead of by piling up a national debt, as in the last war.

The present economy, with its \$280,000,000,000 national debt, makes it tough to raise the money in any other way since the interest on this debt is huge. On top of this, the only way the country can produce huge war armaments is by shifting from production of civilian goods. This, too, is unlike the situation at the beginning of the last war, when there was a lot of unused labor and productive capacity lying around.

THUS, THE PRESIDENT and



his advisers, as well as the country's leading financial moguls, have figured out that the way to finance the war program is to take it out of the people's hides directly, through "pay-as-you-go" taxes. This not only prevents further stretching of the already huge national debt, but cuts down on the amount of money you will have for buying of civilian goods.

In effect, this means that instead of another four and a half billion to be raised in new taxes, it will be closer to thirty billion when Congress gets through monkeying with the tax question by next summer. In the light of the military aims of the Administration in Europe, as well as in the Far East, it will continue to go up and up for years to come as the economy shifts drastically from civilian production to a military footing.

Administration leaders are fearful that any peace moves in connection with Korea may take away from it a weapon by which to bludgeon the workingman into accepting the huge cuts in living standards involved. Hence they are constantly warning that regardless of the outcome in Korea, the sacrifices and the privation will still have to be expected. There will be no reduction in war preparations.

COMMERCE SECRETARY Charles Sawyer declared last week that we "must face serious shortages, heavy taxes and problems of inflation for years to come."

"Those who think the end of this present emergency (the Korean war) will relieve us of concern for the future are victims of self-delusion," he maintained.

Treasury Secretary John Snyder warned that the American people have "no notion" of what is facing them by way of taxes as a result of the war program. Members of Snyder's staff are due to meet soon with members of congressional committees to plan the next tax boosts.

Aside from new wage imposts, Roy Blough, members of the President's Council on Economic Advisers, has promised new sales taxes, both to finance the military and to reduce demand for available civilian goods.

Scanning the News

Coincidence

ARRIVAL OF A U. S. MISSION in Saigon, Viet Nam, coincided with new defeats by French troops at the hands of Viet Minh liberation forces.

Stanley Earl, rightwing CIO official and former ECA adviser in Korea, who has received the cold-shoulder in Washington ever since he blasted the Syngman Rhee fascists, said: "If the government in Indo-China is half as rotten as the government in South Korea, I would not bloody one end of my little finger to help them out."

The bankruptcy of the Philippine government has reached such a pass that the Philippine National Bank was reported refusing to cash Treasury warrants, "knowing that the coffers are nearly empty." . . . As an inducement for attracting U. S. capital investments, Holland's government has been bragging about "peaceful labor relations" and a "relatively low level of wages." . . . The government of Israel has also announced "concessions to free enterprise" in order to attract investments.

Pants and Mines

A REPORT ON LATIN AMERICA, scene of heaviest Wall St. investments, revealed there are 70,000,000 illiterates in the Americas. . . . The government of Guatemala, which has been under heavy pressure from official and unofficial representatives of the U. S. State Department, has moved against all progressive organizations.

The French Catholic weekly, Christian Witness, decried talk of a "preventive war." . . . A Duquesne University student returning from a vacation tour of Yugoslavia, hit out at Tito's fascist methods. . . . Italian Premier De Gasperi's Christian Democratic Party was preparing to revive a new version of the old fascist militia. . . . World-wide protests were hitting the State Department refusal to admit to the UN a representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which holds consultative status at the UN.

British tailors have found that American capitalists sporting in England have larger pants seats than their British counterparts. . . . British coal miners have been quitting in large numbers because of the sub-standard conditions in the pits. . . . The Soviet government is building over 100 clubhouses and palaces of culture for coal miners in the Donets Basin.

Dean FBI

ON HIS CHESAPEAKE CRUISE, President Truman was reading up on the Battle of Gettysburg. It's a story of how the North invaded the South in a civil war in which a foreign power, England, tried to intervene on the side of the South. . . . A Massachusetts Republican Congressman, Donald W. Nicholson, said that Congressional mail reveals that the Korean war is unpopular with Americans. . . . The brass was getting ready to draft World War II vets. . . .

Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, who once presented the Trumans with a deep freeze, was given cool treatment by Washington society when his name was dropped from the "Social List." Vaughan's name figured in the Congressional

(Continued on Page 6)



Long, Costly War Seen in Korea

By Joseph Starobin

The Soviet proposal for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, plus national elections under UN auspices after all foreign troops are withdrawn, dominated the UN Assembly sessions this week—but found no takers. It was evident that the State Department does not want peace in Korea, but complete and unilateral victory and domination of the peninsula. The UN is to be used as a fig-leaf for the occupation, just as it was abused as a cover for the intervention.

But the UN Assembly's rejection of the Soviet offer, and the adoption of a British proposal—sponsored by seven other State Department satellites—merely ended a diplomatic phase of the Korean war.

It did not satisfy many UN delegations, such as India, and of course it does not begin to solve the real problems of both the war and the peace, which still remain ahead.

FOR ONE THING, the fighting in Korea is far from over, despite the headline-happy American news agencies. More sober voices are admitting that the going across the 38th parallel is likely to be tough. And guerrilla resistance in southern Korea will enter a new stage.

Walter Lippmann even headlined a column this week, "The second Korean war?" He points out that "there have been no reports of a large bag of prisoners," and believes that the disappearance of "such a large [Korean] army would also suggest that they have found sympathizers in the South Korean villages." All this, says Lippmann, is a "sign of guerrilla warfare to come," and he predicts that "it may be an unpleasantly long time before the American troops can be relieved."

It is even more probable that substantial North Korean reserves exist on the other side of the parallel, and that large armies were withdrawn while the intense fighting was going on three weeks back at the Taegu-Pohang-Pusan perimeter.

ALL THIS MEANS that the

State Department's rejection of the

Soviet peace plan spells more war,



ANDREI VYSKINSKY

lution of Chinese and Soviet policy is still to be seen. In a statement on the anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic foreign minister Chou En-lai was quoted as predicting eventual victory for the Korean liberation movement, and indicated Chinese sympathy and support for it.

Of course, the main objective of both the Soviet Union and China in the face of American imperialist adventure—is to guarantee world peace as long as possible. The Korean revolutionary struggle is itself part of the effort to make it difficult for American capitalism to launch war in Asia. Therefore, it would be foolhardy to expect moves from Korea's neighbors such as might play into the hands of the warmakers.

On the other hand, many types of action are still open to China and the Soviet Union. Certainly the headlong push into north Korea by Gen. Douglas MacArthur risks world war and heightens the danger of it.

FURTHERMORE, the full evolution of Chinese and Soviet policy is still to be seen. In a statement on the anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic foreign minister Chou En-lai was quoted as predicting eventual victory for the Korean liberation movement, and indicated Chinese sympathy and support for it.

ALL THIS MEANS that the

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Stassen Writes Stalin for Parley

As we went to press, Harold Stassen, GOP leader, revealed that he had written to Stalin urging a meeting between Stassen, Stalin and four American leaders to discuss peace. Stassen said that if Truman met Stalin, his plan would not be necessary.

Observers noted the following significance to this move:

- The American people want peace despite all the war talk.
- The GOP wants to appear as a peace party while supporting all war moves by the Truman administration.

- Stassen a few weeks ago urged a preventive atomic attack on the Soviet Union, thus placing himself in the front ranks of the leading pro-war circles.

- Both Truman and Churchill during elections made similar moves but did nothing later, except step up war acts.
- Why cannot Washington discuss the peace proposals made repeatedly in the UN by Gromyko, Malik and Vishinsky?

more casualties, more unequal sacrifices for American families—while the profiteers and price-gougers wax fat here at home.

And notice what's happening to the supposedly democratic aims which our people were sold as the objectives of the ruthless attack on Korea's struggle for national liberation.

North Korea was supposed to be the "aggressor," and hence "aggression" had to be put down. But now, south Korean forces are pushing across the 38th parallel into North Korea, with American troops building up for a similar push and the cruel air bombardments still going on as before. This is aggression, even more

(Continued on Page 6)

Peace Group Offers Settlement Plan

An appeal for an immediate armistice in Korea, plus respect for the 38th parallel, and the right of the Korean people to determine their own affairs was made by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. This body, called the Mid-Century Conference for Peace, met in Chicago last May.

The peace initiative came out of a national executive meeting in New York on Sept. 27 and 28—several days before the UN debate on peace proposals got started at Lake Success.

The Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, headed by the University of Chicago Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, backed up India Premier Nehru's mediation plan, called for UN supervised elections in Korea, and urged that the "no undemocratic government like that of Syngman Rhee be installed" in Korea.

It also insisted that "Korea not become another Greece, with political reprisals and concentration camps, but be permitted to work out its destiny."

The Alternatives group reaffirmed its earlier position that war is not inevitable, urged the seating of People's China in the UN and attacked the McCarran Act as threatening the right to work for peace.



economic Advisers, before the American Management Association.

Keyserling said a longer work week is necessary because of the manpower shortage in some war industries. That raises the question whether the government will decree as it did during the war that workers sacrifice Saturday premium pay and other advantages. On the other hand, the administration undoubtedly hopes that bigger pay envelopes due to longer hours will keep some workers satisfied.

Wage Raise vs. Pay Freeze

Truman Set to Put Increases on Ice as Workers Press for Hikes

By George Morris

The Truman administration has been throwing out strong hints that a pay freeze tied to some sort of a price control will be slapped on soon. A nine-man presidential wage stabilization board patterned after the war time body that administered the "Little Steel" formula pay freeze, was understood to be completed. Cyrus Ching, the U. S. Rubber Co. man who now serves as head of the Federal Mediation Service, is slated to be the "public member" and actual boss of the wage board.

The tempo of the moves toward a wage freeze was hurried as the sweeping movement for wage raises and many strikes continued unabated. Many unions are demanding, and have forced, higher raises than the earlier eight to 10 cents hourly raises that were considered the "pattern."

A BIG FACTOR in hiking the pay demands in many industries is the fresh spurt in the cost of living that got under way in recent weeks. The eight and 10 cent raises don't look so "big" any more.

The negotiations for a steel raise, due to open Oct. 9, may also indicate the wage freeze pattern. The situation is much like it was in 1941, when a similar wave of cost-of-living strikes swept the country. It was a subsequent 15

percent wage award by the War Labor Board for employees of independent steel firms that became the basis for the "Little Steel" formula that held for all industries for the entire five-year war period.

The steel negotiations may provide a similar formula. The 10 percent raise Philip Murray accepted in aluminum may be the tip-off.

On the other hand the steel companies may refuse to go even 10 percent on the ground that wages in steel run higher than in ALCOA's plants. Iron Age, organ of the big steel interests says the industry is willing to give five or six cents.

At this writing, neither U. S. Steel nor Bethlehem, the two largest in the industry, have replied to Murray's bid to negotiate three weeks in advance of the contract schedule.

ONLY REPUBLIC, Jones & Laughlin and Inland agreed among the large companies. If the major steel companies balk at making a raise effective before Jan. 1, or refuse to give any raise, Murray

A City Defies 'Little Police-State' Law.

By a Staff Correspondent.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Very few in this city—the home of Tom Paine—are jubilant over the legislation rammed through the City Council recently that got the national spotlight.

Only the fascist-minded are happy over the ordinance which established a dragnet for all under the guise of registering "Communists" and "Communist fronts."

This was indicated this week by a first-hand check of the man-on-the-street's opinion as well as that of community leaders.

Polling the average man's views these days is not as it once was. Many hesitate to speak their mind. Many will not say publicly what they feel privately. But whenever one breaks through the surface crust of caution, he finds—in the main—something different than the official picture.

Actually, after interviewing a cross-section of the citizenry, one finds that the majority prefer the repeal of the repressive ordinance. This goes for the man-on-the-street as well as many community leaders.

THIS CITY IS PROUD of its tradition. Founded by French Huguenots in 1688 who came seeking religious and political liberty, it maintains ties with La Rochelle, France, which it adopted during the war. A good portion of its citizenry are of Italian origin. Some 13,000 are Negro; several thousand

are Jewish. The large minority sectors do not go for this kind of legislation. They learned its meaning in the war against Hitler.

The Rev. Daniel Charles Thomas, pastor of one of the biggest congregations in the city, the North Presbyterian Church, spoke his opposition plainly. "I certainly have no brief for Communists," he said, "but repressive laws are not the way to deal with their arguments."

What he had to say sums up what many said. The minister said he favored freedom for ideas, and that his way to "combat Communism" would be "to offer a program of ultra-democracy." He said that "applied Christianity" is the program that would prevail, "not repression, not militarism."

"I favor a positive program rather than the negative, rather than the kind of laws represented by this ordinance and by the McCarran legislation."

THE MINISTER is a member of the influential Committee for Unity. He is a prominent figure in the Presbyterian Synod of the area.

Many who expressed themselves believe the ordinance is unconstitutional.

The majority who really spoke their minds said they feared it would harm people of all political, racial and religious backgrounds, anybody who might dissent with some aspect of local or federal policy.

THIS IS ESPECIALLY true of the Negroes and

Jews. Typical was the response of a leading Negro figure who asked that his name be withheld.

"The Mayor's yardstick would include everybody who voted for Benjamin J. Davis when he ran for Attorney General in 1946. The Mayor used the figure 350 as the total of those who voted for Davis in this city. It is my belief that most of them were Negroes. I know most of them were not Communists. I don't myself recall who I voted for that year—it might well have been Davis. And I'm no Communist. But if the ordinance stands I am liable to six months in prison and a \$500 fine."

Most Jews realize the meaning of this law. The majority polled are angry about the Jewish War Veterans who espoused such legislation.

THE LAW has been assailed publicly by the American Labor Party, the Westchester Liberal Party, the Westchester Committee for Human Rights. It is expected, many said, that other organizations will denounce the ordinance as unconstitutional.

Nobody has registered. And many to whom you speak are scornful of Mayor Church for having initiated the ordinance. They say he has lost the greater portion of his following, and that this may well cost him his political career.

Those most farsighted are confident that the opposition to the witchhunting legislation will be expressed so vigorously that the city government will have no alternative but to repeal it.

McCarran Repeal Fight Faces Double-X

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—The maneuvers and machinations of the administration and its congressional leaders this week made it plain that the people will have to sustain and enlarge the campaign to repeal the McCarran-Kilgore concentration camp law. Dependence on the administration to conduct the repeal battle when Congress resumes its session on Nov. 27 will result in nothing more than keeping the 1950 version of the Alien and Sedition Law on the books.

There were many signs that President Truman and his congressional lieutenants were conducting their usual double talking that can only lead to a double cross.

The group of nine Democratic "liberal" senators who conducted the last ditch floor battle to uphold the President's veto of the bill said this week they hoped that Congress would repeal or modify the law.

They advised that Congress instead adopt "a positive, effective security program." Since they supported the administration's concentration camp proposal, and backed the move that added it to the McCarran bill, concentration camps appeared to be their idea of a "positive" program.

THEIR STATEMENT, however, was directed mainly to many liberal and progressive groups who were warned to stay away from the Communists in all efforts to repeal the law. This advice represented an acceptance of the McCarran-Kilgore standards of judging all opponents of the law Communists.

While the nine Senators recited their hope that Congress would repeal or modify the law, they told the American people to "loyally obey this measure."

This is the same stand reiterated by Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-NY), after a conference with President Truman. It appears to be the same



position adopted by the President who is planning to appoint a five-man subversive activities control board shortly.

While awaiting these appointments, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath is setting up a special unit of the Justice Department's Criminal Division to operate the law. Since passage of the law, McGrath has announced on several occasions that he plans to "vigorously enforce" it.

THIS SPECIAL UNIT is still drawing up its budget demands which are scheduled to be handed to the Bureau of the Budget soon. Out of the Budget Bureau will come a request for funds to operate the law.

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D-Mo) of the House Appropriations Committee, through which this fund request must go, also announced that he plans to offer a bill to modify the McCarran-Kilgore law. Earlier Cannon said it would be an outright repeal bill, but his measure doesn't come close to it.

The fact that Cannon has stirred himself in this direction, however, indicates that a fight to bar appropriations to operate the law is possible.

Between now and Nov. 27, the repeal battle is in every congress-

ional district and senatorial election. There the candidates are being confronted with questions on their position on repeal of the drastic police state law.

Only a month remains for this question to become a major issue in the Nov. 27 session. Only a major campaign throughout the nation will make it one.

The soft pedaling of the administration and its "liberal" senators is designed to thwart this campaign.

CP High Court Plea Challenges Smith Act

The Constitutionality of the Smith Act, under which they were framed, was challenged by the 11 Communist Party leaders in their appeal to the Supreme Court for review of their convictions.

The Communist leaders pointed out in their petition that the statute involved here "is the first peacetime sedition statute since 1798." The Smith Act, they argued, "makes it a crime to exercise the rights of speech, press and assembly wholly without regard to circumstances . . . its operative force does not depend upon the existence of a state of war or emergency. The statute permits the teaching that a minority may use force to prevent political change, but forbids the teaching that a majority may use force to effectuate political change."

Urging the importance of a Supreme Court review, the Communist leaders cite the announcement by the Department of Justice that if their conviction is upheld some additional 12,000 persons would promptly be prosecuted under the statute.

The Communist leaders declared that "this case involves teaching and advocacy through the dissemination of ideas. . . . What ever may be said with respect to



Anti-Communist Law Voided

JACKSONVILLE.—Circuit Judge Ogilvie ruled Jacksonville's anti-Communist ordinance unconstitutional. Ogilvie held that the ordinance violates the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Florida, and the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Jacksonville City Council, following the lead of Birmingham, Ala., had voted to fine Communists \$500 and jail them for 90 days, or both, for the crime of residing in the city.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

It's reported that one big industrialist is now seeing a psychiatrist regularly—he's suffering from peace nightmares.

The biggest capitalists have figured out that the only way to keep from going into the red is to see red everywhere.

They insist that if peace were to break out the casualties in Wall Street would be terrific.

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Korea Peace—Who Fears It?

WHY CAN'T WE have peace in Korea?

Washington says we have to punish "the aggressor." But Syngman Rhee, the police-state tyrant whose regime has disgusted even the most conservative of outside observers, admitted that the fighting in Korea is CIVIL WAR. He said (Oct. 3 New York Herald Tribune) that MacArthur must cross the 38th parallel and seize all of Korea "to prevent ANOTHER CIVIL WAR."

It would seem that the aggression in Korea comes from the outside armies which have brought such bloodshed and devastation to that nation with modern jet planes and unresisted big bombers raining death on villages and farms.

All during August, Soviet UN delegate Malik pleaded for a peaceful settlement in Korea; that was when the North Koreans were advancing swiftly to the south. He urged that the UN ask both sides to state their case, for outside armies to withdraw and to let the Koreans have self-determination. This peace offer was blocked and defeated on the insistence of Warren Austin, our delegate. Why?

Now Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet delegate to the UN General Assembly, repeats this offer for a peaceful settlement in Korea. Let the North and South Korean legislatures meet jointly to work out a national election, he urges. Let all killing stop, he urges, and let the UN, with People's China seated, assist in bringing peace.

Instead of accepting this peace proposal, the MacArthur-Truman plan seems to call for an invasion of North Korea and the imposition of the hated Rhee regime by fire and sword.

This spells bigger casualties for us. In little more than three months, our casualties have reached the 20,000 mark. The Koreans will never surrender to outside dictation, anymore than we would. They will fight as the Chinese did, endlessly, year after year, until they free their country.

We firmly believe that it is true patriotism to urge a peaceful settlement in Korea, a settlement that would allow the Koreans to decide their own form of government themselves in free and democratic elections. We do not want to see bigger casualty lists. We do not want war profiteers to coin fortunes out of the suffering of American boys and their families. We want peace in Korea because we want peace in the world.

Junk the Whole Thing

TEN DEMOCRATIC SENATORS who voted to uphold President Truman's too-late veto of the McCarran-Mundt police-state law say they are out to "revise" it.

Headed by such men as Lehman (N.Y.) and Kefauver (Tenn.), they declare that they will seek "a better law." In doing so, they warn the many organizations which voiced opposition to the McCarran nazi-style law to be careful to avoid any connections with "subversive" or leftwing organizations.

When these Senators decry the McCarran law as vile and un-constitutional, millions will agree with them. In fact, the opposition included the organizations which make up the majority of the American people. Truman admitted that this law is sheer thought-control on the police-state model, and opens the way for wholesale persecution by self-appointed tyrants.

But it is outright repeal the country demands, not some kind of patchwork "revision" that will leave the storm troopers most of what they won in a terror-ridden and hysterical Congress. Some of these "revisions" include the retention of concentration camps for all anti-war Americans who will be branded as "subversive."

As for not tying themselves up with the Left, we say this is irrelevant. If any organization or individual sincerely acts to get rid of this vicious legislation, let them do it in any way they desire. No one is stopping them from rousing the country for fighting the McCarran law in their own organizations. Experience has shown that mere verbal protestations are not enough; that what is needed is to get the millions of organized trade union members, the church organizations, etc., to stand up and DEMAND that the White House and all Congressmen junk this filthy law or face the wrath of the entire people.

Confidence Keynoted 2-Day Communist Parley

By Marian Bachrach

The days of Sept. 19 and 20 were marked by some significant contrasts of far-reaching consequence to the future of our country. In Washington these two days saw a stampede of Senators and Congressmen, hypnotized by their own anti-Communist ravings, trample the Bill of Rights underfoot. While this pro-fascist orgy was approaching its climax, some 100 Communist leaders from all parts of the country were attending an enlarged meeting of the Party's National Committee in the City of New York.

The Communists were well aware that the Congress was about to pass the McCarran-Wood-Kilgore bill, and that the expected Presidential veto would be a strictly for-the-record gesture. They had no doubt that this legislative license to the forces of fascism would in effect attempt to outlaw the Communist Party and place enormous difficulties in the way of all independent political action.

Yet it was the lawmakers in Washington, not the Communists in New York, who sounded the knell of doom. The bipartisans were panicked by the bankruptcy of their own policies, which have led our nation into a blind alley. Mass arrests and concentration camps were the only answer they could give to the American people's fervent demand that a way be found to achieve world peace. The outlook in Congress was for ever more frantic war preparations, more reckless military adventures, and atomic world war.

★

THE COMMUNIST LEADERS had a very different outlook. With calm objectivity they discussed the state of the Union and of the world. They foresaw an increasingly sharp and difficult struggle to prevent the outbreak of World War III and the victory of fascism in America. But they could find no reason to believe these disasters inevitable. On the contrary, they found every reason to persist in maintaining that it is still possible for the American people effectively to defend peace and their democratic rights.

In Congress, Democrats and Republicans, Dixiecrats and "Fair Dealers" were alike unable to conceal their fear of the people they have betrayed. But the Communist leaders spoke as men and women who are strangers to such fears. As you listened you understood why.

★

GUS HALL, the big, blonde National Secretary whose serious words seem no contradiction to his warm smile, opened the meeting. Its purpose, he said, was to get the reaction of the American

people to recent developments and to the Party's answers to the questions with which the people are most concerned. There is no other way for Communist leaders to check on the correctness or incorrectness of their policies.

There was ample time for a full exchange of experience and opinion. It was a fruitful discussion, for the men and women who participated in it came from many fronts of struggle. They confirmed and documented the Party's estimate that the people lack enthusiasm for the Korean war, that they long for peace, resent rising living costs and war profiteering, and are ready to defend their living standards and democratic rights.

Here were men and women, Negro and white, who had gone through a "dry run" of what life would be like under the McCarran-Wood bill. They came from Maryland, where the Ober law has been on the statute books for a year; from Michigan, where the Callahan Act was passed two years ago; from Los Angeles, where one local "registration ordinance" had been in operation for a week and another was about to go into effect; from San Francisco, where a broad labor and democratic united front had at least temporarily blocked passage of a similar measure. Sure, things were tough, they said. Non-Communist as well as Communist progressives were being harassed and arrested. There was intimidation in the shops and trade unions, and in some cases organized violence. But the people back home had not succumbed to the lynch spirit and war hysteria which was disgracing the Congress.

THESE COMMUNIST LEADERS who are closest to the masses of the American people and responsible for the carrying out of national policies and decisions were unsparing in their use of Communist criticism and self-criticism. They reported many partial victories of the people-organized united front expressions of the peace sentiment in the shops, the communities, among the farmers; wage increases and other economic gains won through struggle initiated by rank and file movements in unions under right as well as left leadership; significant growth in united front activity among the women and the youth; and many important Negro-white actions on the front of struggle for Negro rights. Their experience confirmed the correct-

ness of the National Committee's estimate that the American people are in a mood to resist pro-fascist reaction and defend their immediate interests. Their concern was for improving the Party's work, and, above all, for finding more effective means to combat the confusion fostered by Wall Street's government and its Social Democrat and reformist agents in the ranks of labor and the people.

It was with these problems, and with the objective situation in the nation and the world, that the main and supplementary reports dealt in detail.

Gus Hall's main report dealt with the developments in the Korean war, and the increasing danger of its spread to world proportions; the growth of fascist reaction and the new stage of the struggle to combat it; economic questions arising out of the developing war economy; the economic struggles of the workers; the tasks of the Communists and the new responsibilities and problems of the Party.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Labor Secretary, supplemented this with a report on many concrete problems facing the trade union movement. He spoke at length of the developing movement for higher wages, which since the start of the Korean war has involved millions of workers and most basic industries. He analyzed the continued lack of understanding of the anti-labor and imperialist character of American intervention in Korea, and of the problems of developing the fight for peace among the workers and in the unions. He also devoted considerable attention to aspects of the Negro question in the trade unions. Williamson cited the part being played by the Labor Conference for Peace and the Labor Councils for Negro Rights. Other sections of his report dealt with the expelled unions and the leftwing trends in those under right reformist leadership; and the tasks of the Party and all advanced workers in the present and coming period.

HENRY WINSTON, National Organization Secretary, discussed the relationship between questions of Party organization under new conditions and the problem of guaranteeing that policy is carried out under any and all conditions. He said that the push to illegalize the Party has not, however, ex-

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Scanning the News

(Continued from Page 3)

probe of "five percenters" who were alleged to have received rakeoffs for helping businessmen get government contracts. . . . Nineteen hundred and fifty may be the third worst polio year, but Congress adjourned without doing anything to fight infantile paralysis. . . .

A new tax system for big business allows corporations to chalk off any losses for a seven-year period from current income taxes. . . . One of the first casualties of war economy will be housing construction even though the shortage is still acute, it was asserted by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, former head of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. . . .

A woman scholar resigned a scientific fellowship because the FBI was given full power to supervise scholarships in non-secret fields. . . . UAW members at Nash rejected a five-year contract similar to the one signed at General Motors. . . . The NMU requested the shipowners to enter new negotiations for a wage increase.

Apts. for Rent

A NEW BILL to end Jimcrow in such projects as Stuyvesant Town has been introduced in the New York City Council. . . . New York High School teachers were ordered to run their classes with "military discipline." . . .

Nathan Kaplan is trying to get his name cleared after it was shown that he had served six years in prison though innocent of any crime. The prosecutor against Kaplan was Thomas F. Murphy, now Police Commissioner of New York City. . . .

Railroad profits jumped 34 percent the first seven months of this year, but government boards are still studying the "facts" on workers' demands. . . . Jimcrow in Baltimore forced the cancellation of the opening of The Barrier, new opera whose lyrics were written by the Negro poet Langston Hughes. . . . Rentals on new apartments in Manhattan are so high that only the ultra-rich can afford to move in, a survey revealed. . . . Last week marked the warmest October weather on record in New York.

By BERNARD BURTON.

Confidence Keynoted CP Parley

(Continued from page 5) exhausted all possibilities of struggle to defend its constitutional rights and that the fight for its legal existence will go on. His report was supplemented by Michael Russo, Assistant Organization Secretary.

Benjamin Davis stressed the fact that the national oppression of the Negro people is the Achilles heel on new proportions as a result of

of American imperialism, and analyzed new opportunities and problems in advancing the struggle for Negro rights. Pettis Perry, secretary of the National Negro Commission, supplemented Davis' report and both Communist leaders reaffirmed the importance of intensifying the Party's fight against white chauvinism which now takes

the growth of the fascist menace and the war danger.

Elizabeth Curley Flynn sounded a clarion call for rousing the nation to demand that the Supreme Court reverse the Foley Square frameup verdict. Her confidence that it was possible to win a partial victory in the bail fight and keep the 10 Communist leaders out of jail was justified soon after this historic National Committee meeting closed. *

THE CONTRAST between the hollow and inflamed oratory in Congress and the sober but confident words of the Communist leaders was as significant as it was striking. The Party's fighting National Chairman, William Z. Foster, was absent—he has been ill during the two years since the indictment of the 11 National Committee members. Eugene Dennis, level-headed and wise General Secretary, was absent, too. He has been in jail since May 12, a hostage of the House Un-American Committee. Ten of the top leaders did not know whether or not they would be in jail before the meeting came to an end. Of all the National Committee members, only Elizabeth Curley Flynn is free to travel. Steve Nelson, Pennsylvania State Chairman, was in jail. Other district leaders had been jailed, were facing jail sentence, or had known harassment and the threat of physical violence.

Yet the spirit of Foster and Dennis made itself felt in the counsels of their comrades. The Party whose leaders could not go among the people brought the thinking of the people, their hopes and aspirations, into this remarkable meeting.

The persecuted and harassed Communists faced the future unafraid. It was their persecutors and traducers in Congress who were haunted by fear and gripped by hysterical panic.

If you read the Congressional Record for Sept. 19 and 20 you will find in it no hope for the American people, or the future of mankind. But if you read the record of the Communist Party National Committee meeting you will find charted there a road of hard struggle, many turnings and bitter sacrifices—a road, however, whose end is world peace, economic security, equality and the ever-expanding happiness possible in a socialist society.

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CP Blasts Conduct Of Teacher 'Hearing'

The New York State Communist Party, while not being party to the proceedings against school teacher David L. Friedman, objected vigorously to the conduct of the trial. A letter by S. W. Gerson, the party's state legislative director, to the Board of Education termed the trial "a witch-hunt designed to fasten the shackles of a special test upon all teachers regardless of political affiliation."

Gerson charged representatives of the Board "have undertaken to place the doctrines of the Communist Party on trial and pass judgment upon them" and asked:

"Who endowed the Board of Education with special powers to violate the Constitution and the Bill of Rights to try the Communist Party. There is nothing in the Education Law, under which these proceedings are held, which empowers the Board of Education to pass judgment on the doctrine of the Communist Party."

dent in 1932. When told his memory was bad on the 1932 candidacy and confronted with the World Almanac record showing William Z. Foster was the candidate, Patterson shouted he worked in the campaign and declared under oath the official election record was wrong. His memory failed him likewise on at least a dozen other important personal matters, including the year of his marriage, and he left the witness stand a shaken and fully discredited informer.

4. Police Detective Stephanie Horvath was "sure," during a period of political snooping in the Communist Party, she saw Friedman at party meetings. She was also "sure" one of the alleged meetings, in February, 1945, discussed the "nomination of Henry Wallace." When advised Wallace was neither nominated for nor ran for office in 1945, the woman cop, in confusion, testified she meant his "nomination for Secretary of Commerce." She was "sure" that at the time of a second meeting in 1947 Communists were working in Rep. Vito Marcantonio's campaign for mayor. Her credibility hit the zero point when confronted with the fact that the mayoralty race was two years later.

It was on this foundation of testimony that the Board of Education built its case for political thought control in the school system.

for David Alman, author of "World Full of Strangers" at first of series of "Meet the Author" evenings, Saturday, Oct. 7th at 6:30 Allerton Ave. Dancing, refreshments.

BILL'S BAND, fall flavor, spacious dance hall at Mike Quinn's Fall Festival at 1311 Intervale Ave. (cor. Freeman St.) 8 p.m. Subs. 50c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

TONIGHT at Tompkins Square YPA. Feature Film "The Courageous Mr. Penn," starring Robert Donat plus delightful Chaplin shorts. Showing starts at 8:30. Also dancing and refreshments. 35 Avenue B, cor. 6th St. (top floor). Contribution 50c.

A RECEPTION for Howard Fast, introducing his new book, "The Proud and the Free," will be held at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., Sunday, Oct. 8 at 8 p.m. Howard Fast, Dr. Herbert Aptheker will be speakers and Betty Sanders will present Early American songs. Refreshments will be served. Subs. 1.

Bronx

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in two full hours of hilarious comedy delights: "Burlesque on Carmen," "Tillie's Punctured Romance," and a shortened version of "The Gold Rush." Three gala nights, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 6, 7, 8. Two showings each night, 8 and 10 p.m. Co-op Auditorium, 2760 Bronx Park East. Auspices: Co-op Film Fair. Subs. 75c (tax included). INTERVALE THEATRE presents "Foreign Correspondent," and Soviet classic "Life at the Zoo." Two showings: 8 and 10 p.m. at 1311 Intervale Ave. (cor. Freeman St.) Dancing. Subs. 50c.

Brooklyn

CHARLES CHAPLIN in two full hours of hilarious comedy delights: "Burlesque on Carmen," "Tillie's Punctured Romance," and a shortened version of "The Gold Rush." Three gala nights, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 6, 7, 8. Two showings each night, 8 and 10 p.m. Co-op Auditorium, 2760 Bronx Park East. Auspices: Co-op Film Fair. Subs. 75c (tax included). AMERICAN LABOR PARTY reception.

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For Monday's issue
Friday, at 1 p.m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous weekend issue
at 1 p.m.

Negro Lieut. Doomed To 'Set Example'

(Continued from Page 2) procedure in Dixie courts, where accused Negroes are not allowed to have friends testify for them, and where there are no Negroes on the juries which try them.

AS TO THE ILLNESS of Lieut. Gilbert, this is understandable in view of the fact that he was twice wounded in World War II, and has since been compelled to wear a silver plate in his skull. Moreover, it is well known that the 24th Infantry Regiment—unlike other units of the 25th Infantry Division—was not pulled out of the line into reserve for rest. Maj. Gen. William B. Keane, commanding the 25th Infantry Division of which the 24th Infantry Regiment is a part, is responsible for this policy. Yet, it is this very officer who was reported by a Negro war correspondent to have said that he "would not rest until he got a death sentence for Gilbert."

In respect to Jimcrow treatment of the 24th Infantry Regiment, the Negro war correspondents have written in detail. The 24th has been described as lacking ammunition, food, writing materials and even shoes. But the treatment which has incurred the greatest indignation has been the failure to give it rest. This has led the Negro press to editorialize on the theme that this was a deliberate policy to make the regiment "look bad" after the spectacular propaganda play given its capture of Yechon by the big dailies.

However, while Negro news-

papers such as the Pittsburgh Courier ask President Truman to stay the execution of Lieut. Gilbert, and raise the question of Jimcrow persisting in the armed forces, they do so in a way which is self-defeating. Thus, the Courier virtually concedes the guilt of Lieut. Gilbert, appealing to President Truman's mercy. This leaves the way open for Truman to reject the appeal on the specious grounds that even Negroes consider Gilbert guilty.

The burden of evidence in the case of Lieut. Gilbert and the context of governmental Jimcrow in civilian affairs as well as the armed forces, strongly supports the conclusion that Lieut. Gilbert is the victim of a Jimcrow frameup which could not have happened unless Mississippi lynch-justice were not the prevailing justice in the armed forces.

Tokio Seeks Ban On Big Union Body

TOKYO—(ALN).—The government has acted officially to dissolve the 1,000,000-member All-Japan Liaison Council of Trade Unions, whose headquarters were raided and sealed by Japanese police and U. S. occupation agents earlier this month. The charge against the AJLCTU was "opposing the occupation of obstructing police action during labor disputes." Commenting on the ban, the 12 national unions comprising the AJLCTU have denounced it as "destruction of democracy."

See Long, Costly Tour of Anti-Semitic War in Korea

(Continued from Page 3)

clearly than before. Like all ruling classes of the past, the men of Wall Street and Washington haven't the slightest conciliatory spirit in them.

AS FOR DEMOCRACY IN Korea—MacArthur rushed to put the discredited regime of Syngman Rhee right back into power, even before the UN's political committee had opened its debates. As Andrei Vishinsky, the Soviet foreign minister, pointed out on Monday, even the UN's commission on Korea was forced to admit that Rhee had arrested no less than 118,000 political opponents in the one year of 1949; So much for the democracy that an imperialist success promises in Korea!

Vishinsky's proposal—jointly sponsored by Soviet Byelorussia, the Soviet Ukraine, Czechoslovakia and Poland—was a simple program: cease-fire, withdraw all foreign troops, let a commission from the North Korean and South Korean Assemblies govern the country, while preparing elections, and let the elections be supervised by the UN with the Soviet Union and the New China participating alongside of other powers, one of which might be the United States.

But the Anglo-American bloc would have none of this: The eight-nation proposal by Britain, Brazil, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Cuba, Australia and the Netherlands gives a green-light to MacArthur throughout all of Korea. It provides for elections while foreign troops remain in Korea, and remain indefinitely. As Vishinsky quipped, they will get out "when the mountains are level with the sea."

Thus, the two lines of policy are drawn still tighter. One offers the prospect of peace. The other projects indefinite, costly, brutal warfare on behalf of the Syngman Rhee and their kind and threatens war in all of Asia.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (TITLE 39, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 233) OF THE WORKER PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEW YORK, N. Y., FOR OCT. 1, 1950.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Freedoms of the Press Co., Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Editor, John Gates, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Managing editor, Alan Max, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. General manager, Philip Bart, 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y.

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5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly newspapers only.) 67199. Philip Bart, general manager.

Swear to and subscribe before me this 4 day of October, 1950. Carl Brodsky, Notary Public, State of New York, No. 25-0428950. Qualified in New York County. My commission expires March 30, 1951.

(SEAL)

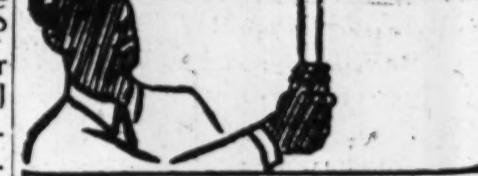
See Long, Costly Tour of Anti-Semitic War in Korea

The visit of the Polish pro-fascist, anti-Semitic Gen. Wladyslaw Anders to the United States threatened to become an issue in the New York elections. While local and state Democratic and Republican leaders blew hot and cold on his appearance here at the Pulaski Day parade and a banquet in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria, the American Labor Party exposed his role as instigator of the 1946 Kielce massacre of Jews and his service with the Arab armies in the invasion of Israel in May, 1948.

Pecora and Corsi accepted the invitation to review the parade and speak at the dinner but the tremendous opposition of the Jewish population to Anders' appearance forced them to withdraw.

Leading groups opposing the fascist's presence here were in addition to the ALP, the American Jewish Labor Council, American Slav Congress and Federation of Polish Jews.

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For Monday's issue:

Friday at 3 p.m.

For The (Weekend) Worker:

Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

The Giants, a Club To Watch for '51

By Lester Rodney

ONE TEAM THAT was ready to start the 1951 season the day after the 1950 season ended was the New York Giants, the major's hottest ballclub over the second half of the season. They think, and so do a lot of other people, that they should start next season as pennant favorites.

Reason: They solved the double play problem with the acquisition of Stank and Dark, then in the second half of the year also picked up a big new blaster in Monte Irvin to take up that Sid Gordon slack, and finally got the pitching to go behind the ace Larry Jensen. No more reliance on the erratic Kennedy, Koslo and Hartung is necessary next year. Behind Jansen the pitchers will be Sal Maglie and Jim Hearn, the two big mound surprises of the year. Then Sheldon Jones, who came well toward season end. George Spencer is looked toward as a possible winner, too, when the season starts. The impressive youngster from Jersey City started his first game on the season's last day and blew through the Braves in style.

Those who are already tabbing the Giants for '50 over both the Phils and Dodgers (nobody figures in the four western clubs) think that the Polo Grounders might be playing the Yanks right today if Monte Irvin had been installed as a regular opening day and kept in there.

Or if the big, powerful Hearn had been around as a staff bellwether earlier.

They point out that with Irvin's development as a fine first baseman the Giants have the hardest hitting inner works in either league. Monte pulled up to .300 and should better that playing regularly from the start. Stank was over .300, Dark right near there, and Hank Thompson at a lusty .290. Incidentally, with the late tailing off of Phillies' Willie Jones to .266, can anyone doubt that Thompson was the league's top third baseman.

The other factor in the impatience of Giant fans for next season is the late emergence of Bobby Thomson from his season-long slump. Bobby really snapped out of it and looked altogether different. He is too good a ballplayer to have another year like '50.

There don't seem to be many "ifs" left on this team, with Mueller and Westrum also having proved themselves. It's a mighty solid array of ballplayers, and with enough pitching—at last.

WESTERN CLUB OWNERS in the National League were reported rooting for the Phils against the Dodgers. They wanted the all-white team to win for the simple reason that their own fans are putting the heat on the second division, lily-white ballclubs and pointing out that it might not be a coincidence that every World Series since 1947—Robinson's first year up—had Negro players involved up to this year.

But even though the Phils won it, there are a few facts which fighters against discrimination will relay to the owners of the fifth-place Cards, sixth-place Reds, seventh-place Cubs and eighth-place Pirates.

It's true the inter-racial Dodgers were knocked out of it (on the last day of the season). But that still makes three out of the last four series in which inter-racial teams were involved. (The Indians in 1948.) It still leaves three of the four first division clubs inter-racial teams.

Aid it you add the total won and lost records of the three non-jimcrow outfits in the league you get a winning total of 258 victories, 204 defeats. Then add the totals of the five jimcrow organizations and you come to a losing record of 356 victories against 410 defeats.

Those are eloquent figures.

Full School Graft Story Still Untold

Scandalous as the multi-million dollar graft exposure in school purchases is, the report just issued by Investigator Commissioner Sheils and Board of Education president Moss barely scratches the surface. The extent of the corruption was glimpsed last winter when board member James Marshall charged the board's Bureau of Plant Operation and Maintenance was sidestepping regulations and awarding contracts on the basis of favoritism. He charged further that contractors and supply firms were fleecing the schools in the following ways:

- Tie-in sales.
- Monopoly practices.
- Overcharges.
- Price fixing and manipulation.
- Profiteering through subcontracting.

THE REPORT merely touches on one aspect of the numerous forms of corruption listed by Marshall. It deals with the increase in "oral orders" during the past several years.

Preparation of the report took a year and its disclosure did not take place until Marshall last Friday stated to the press that the report was being sat on. On Sunday, it was suddenly revealed to the press by Sheils and Moss. It admitted overpayment on paint, glass, hardware, lumber and other materials

Negroes Still Losing Jobs Despite War

By John Hudson Jones

"Demand For Labor at Five-Year Peak" was a headline in the New York Times of Sept. 28. The story went on to tell how Robert C. Goodwin, director of the U.S. Labor Department Bureau of Employment had reported a tremendous demand for industrial workers since the invasion of Korea.

But in the Afro-American of that same week a headline read, "Milwaukee Employers Ignore Local FEPC Law, Job Bias Rife."

The story went on, "many veterans are having a difficult time getting jobs in defense plants, it was pointed out here last week by Commander Fred Winn of Corporal Cornice E. Grace Post No. 445, American Legion."

"On the one hand employers are clamoring for workers and on the other hand hundreds of colored workers are unable to find jobs. . . . The state employment service state a week ago that there were 2,400 unfilled jobs in Milwaukee. But there are none for colored!"

But could this happen when the Big Democracy men in Washington had told such Negro "leaders" as Lester Granger of the Urban League, and Walter Rice of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and A. Philip Randolph of the Pullman Porters Union that all they had to do was back up the war and everything would be groovy!

Hadn't these militant, fire-eating "leaders" offered the sweat and tear of Negroes to Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, and W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Resources Security Board?

But not being able to run away from the hard facts of job bias Granger was forced to voice the fear of increasing rampant discrimination at the Grand Rapids, Mich., conference of the Urban League

But instead of things getting better for the Negro workers as the war propagandists tried to make them believe Negroes have been steadily losing jobs since 1945, and haven't stopped yet!

A resolution before the recent convention of the United Electrical Workers pointed out that "unemployment has hit the Negro industrial worker and farm laborer with a sharp economic blow, and discrimination continues unabated in industry after industry throughout the country."

The Chicago Trade Union Con-

tween the years 1944-45 and 1948-49."

THE REPORT comes at a time when political capital will be made of it by both Democrats and Republicans. The Investigation Commissioner himself has been under attack for slowness in pursuing racket conditions in the city government.

Acting Mayor Impellitteri was forced to jump the gun and release the report before the Republicans made a hullabaloo over its suppression. Marshall, the only Republican member on the board, has been badgering board members for over a year in an attempt to discredit the city administration.

Eager as beavers when it comes to harassing progressive teachers and suspending leaders of the Teachers Union, school authorities have displayed a definite paralysis in cleaning graft out of the system. How embarrassing to find themselves with a scandal on their hands for which they cannot blame progressive teachers.

"As far as the report goes," said Marshall the other day, "it sustains my charges. It completely fails to mention the names of culprits at the Board of Education. It also fails to show, as I showed a year ago, the astounding and illegal increase in oral orders be-

fore for Negro Rights pointed out in June that unemployment was "rapidly becoming a mass problem among us." In Chicago 69 percent of those receiving relief were Negroes and in Toledo the percentage was 50.

But the key question for solution to this worsening situation was raised by Ernest Thompson, secretary of the UE Fair Practices Committee in a report to their New York convention.

After a survey of most of the UE districts, Thompson reported,

"in most plants where there are Negro workers they are excluded almost entirely from machine tool, maintenance, and other high skilled jobs. This confines these workers to a few job categories. Among the many problems that exist in many plants where Negro workers were hired during the war is their being laid off and never recalled.

and many times laid off out of seniority. . . . In the big plants throughout our industry we find it is almost an unwritten law that no Negro workers be admitted to the apprenticeship training courses in spite of the fact that many big plants like GE in Schenectady and Erie, Westinghouse in Pittsburgh, and Harvester shops bring in hundreds of apprentices each year."

This was a flagrant practice during World War II, when the FEPC was operating, and many Negro men, women and youth won jobs in industry. This freezing of the majority of Negroes in low-paid jobs and refusing to train and upgrade them, accounts for many

being the first fired after the war. The special victims of this were of course Negro women. They came into and stood shoulder to shoulder with the men at the machines but were ruthlessly laid off and fired immediately after the war.

The historic Chicago conference sponsored by the Harlem Trade Union Council and the South Side Council laid the basis for fighting and winning jobs for Negroes both in time of war and provided insurance for them in peace: This was the model clause FEPC campaign it urged that all unions adopt and initiate as top union negotiating policy.

The UE has already begun putting this program into operation. Several locals have won the FEPC clause in contracts. But, as Thompson pointed out, the real key to unlocking industries doors to Negroes is to win integration in apprenticeship training programs that will be protected from discrimination by law.

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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

OCTOBER 8, 1950

SECTION 2

Impressions of Moscow

Our correspondent looks over his notebook and puts down sketches of life about which he would like to write lots more. Notes on the Soviet press, construction, theatre and arts, recreation . . .

By JOSEPH CLARK
The Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, USSR.

LOOKING through a rather sketchy diary I've been keeping reminds me of many things I haven't written about yet. Some of them warrant articles in themselves but I'll just note a few impressions here.

THE PRESS . . . What stands out is the single-minded emphasis on building, reconstruction, increasing production, improving living standards. Day in day out the big front page stories deal with labor, with the work of the man and the woman in the factory and on the farm. The heroes are people who go unnoticed in our country, the people at the lathes, and at the work benches, at the throttles and on the tractor and combine. . . .

In this the peace theme predominates. You see pictures of workers in their factories. And signs proclaim that they have worked well on "peace shifts." To produce more, to provide a better life is to work for peace. Whatever creative effort goes on is related to the ever-present theme of peace. A picture on the cover of the magazine Krokodil shows a school child returning for the new semester. He has written across his notebook the word *Mir—Peace*.

THE COUNTRY BUILDS . . . nothing has captured the imagination here, more than the announcements of the two huge hydroelectric projects to be built at Kuibishev and Stalingrad on the Volga. On the train coming to Moscow a fellow passenger had just gotten a copy of Pravda which announced the Kuibishev project. He was quite moved and began to discuss it with a soldier traveling in the same compartment. For a long time they spoke about it and returned to the subject again and again.

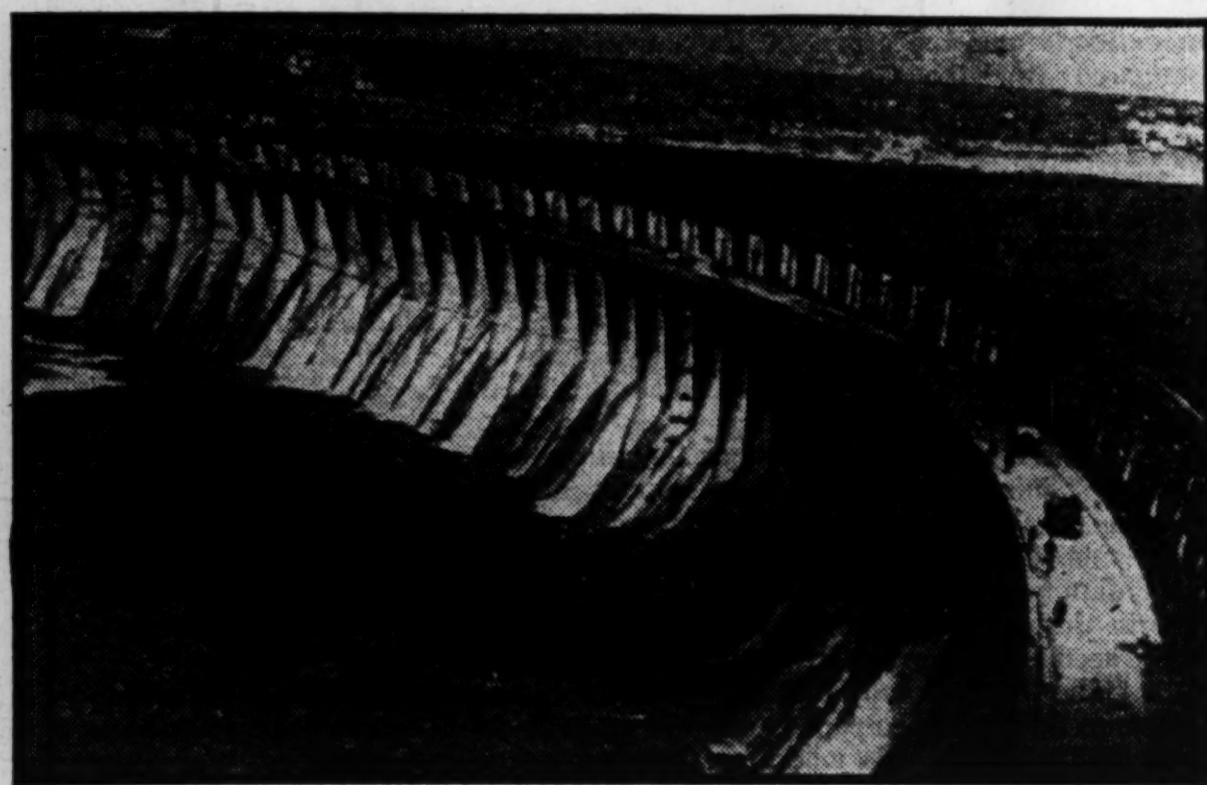
Then when the Stalingrad project was announced a few days later people really became excited. . . . The reclamation of huge territories that had previously been arid, the tremendous increase in the elec-



Workers in a Moscow factory reading the paper during lunch.

trical power supply, further industrialization, were things which concerned them very deeply. Letters and correspondents' reports began to appear in the papers pledging the cooperation of people and organizations from all parts of the Union to supply materials and help build the gigantic power plants and dams. These will be larger than any others, larger than the Dnieper plant, the Boulder Dam, the TVA plants, the Columbia River power stations. Plans call for the completion of the projects by 1955.

Soviet citizens point to these plans and they hope the world understands that those are their horizons—they need peace, they insist on peace, to fulfill the plans.



The country builds: new dams like giant Dnieper are building.



Moscow's famed Bolshoi Theatre: the ballet is playing there.

THE THEATER AND THE ARTS . . .

In New York you can see fine paintings in galleries and museums. You can sometimes even see good plays, good opera, good ballet. What impresses you here is that theater, ballet, opera, painting, and all the arts have entered into the lives of the men and women who operate the lathes, and drive the tram cars and taxis, the railroads, the tractors and the ploughs.

I noticed this on a visit to a small gallery which was exhibiting the work of two Soviet painters, Bichkov and Kamzakin. Both had begun their work long before the revolution and both were still painting. People viewing their work were not only specialists and experts or esthetes; they were your neighbors, your fellow workers, your school mates.

Far be it from me to set myself up as a theater arts or ballet critic. But after seeing a performance of Gliere's *Red Poppy* at the Bolshoi Theater I realized why the Soviet ballet has become so famous. The combination of various art forms, the dancing in the first place, and the music, the pantomime and the costumes, the settings and the coordination of the artists combined to produce an unforgettable experience. The ballet itself is an excellent example of how good politics can make good art.

The crowd of young people which gathered at the stage entrance to see the star Ulianova when the performance was over was most exuberant. The small Moskvich car in which she drove away could barely make its way through the throng.



There's hardly an area without a park: here kids try out sailboats.

THE PARKS . . . There's hardly a community in the entire city where you don't have a park . . . special children's parks . . . the huge Gorky Park of culture and recreation. Sokolniki park impressed me very much because of the space you have to roam along country paths, the white birches, the playing fields with boys playing soccer football, the special facilities for children, the ferris wheel and other rides, the exhibition of Moscow reconstruction, the huge map of Korea and the news from Korea posted along with pictures.

Near the main entrance to Sokolniki Park stands a huge, newly decorated church. You go in and wonder about those stories of the persecution of the church. The church is lavishly decorated.

Worshippers come and go. The priests perform their rites.

THE SUBWAY . . . It lives up to all expectations for beauty, taste, variety of themes at the various stations, and above all for its efficiency of operation. I've been on the platforms and in the subway cars time and again. Never did I have to wait more than two or three minutes for a train; usually it's only a minute or so. I think of the vicious "jokes" about the Moscow subway which are told in New York and I wish a couple of million straphangers could visit this city and ride its subway.

Trolley buses and auto buses, mainly the former, seem to have displaced many

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

As We See It

The 'Psychology Racket' Versus True Spiritual Freedom

By Milton Howard

THE "PSYCHOLOGY" RACKET is booming for real these days. A new school of "psychological thought" is born every day as the suckers of the previous school begin their search for new excuses for licking their worries like cats, without, however, looking at their real situation in a real capitalist world. In the past few weeks alone, there has been a Korean war boom in some new idiocy called "Dianetics." The beauty of this latest racket is that just by buying a book and getting a friend, maybe, to collaborate with you, you can find the path to happiness. The trick is to go back in your mind to the days when you were floating around in the amniotic sack inside your mother to see if you can recall the evil influences which began then to warp you and filled your mind with fears that distract you today.

This is a modernization of the Freudian fantasy that one's life in the womb was ecstatic and blissful, while the inevitable passage into the real world was a shock from which we never quite recover. It seems now that life in the womb had its terrors from which we must now rescue ourselves.

THIS LATEST FAD has the advantage that it



is much cheaper than the carefully prolonged and highly profitable treatments of the Freudian and post-Freudian psychoanalysts. Hence, the cry of anguish now reaching our ears from the allegedly more scientific of our bourgeois mystical "psychology" and "psychiatry." It is refreshing to watch the higher paid professionals issuing warnings against the ignorant superstitions of their latest rivals, who return the compliment with a vengeance. The professional psychiatrists and psychoanalysts warn that innocent victims may die of cancer or other fatal diseases while probing vainly for their pre-natal memories as the cause of their pains. To which the newer quacks retort with proofs that the older methods are driving innocent people insane, turning them into mental cripples hopelessly dependent on their hired "father-figures."

ALL THIS is a sign of the times we live in, the last stage of a dying and outworn social system which has literally nothing to offer to the human race except the certainty of more suffering, more nightmares, and massacre on a scale undreamed of in human history. At such times, the choice facing the mind is resistance to this social evil, or acquiescing in it in the hope that one may achieve a private, individual salvation. Among those who fear capitalism's social consequences, but fear or are incapable of challenging it, there begins the feverish search for mental tranquility and "adjustment." There begins the boom in the older religious mysticisms, and also the rise of a vast, new "medical religion" for those too sophisticated to accept the older forms.

As was pointed out in last week's column, this new mysticism of the "consciousness" as a thing having its own internal laws, and therefore its own "therapy" without any relation to the class struggle outside, or the class moralities and class-determined "fears" arises in two ways. First, it makes its appearance "naturally" in the minds of the scientists whose outlook on life, experience, personality, etc., is strictly limited to the bourgeois outlook in one form or another. That is to say, the bourgeois science of "mental therapy" and "personality" is hopelessly swamped in what Marxism brands as philosophic idealism—the illusion that the human consciousness exists independently of the external, material, class-struggle world, and therefore has its own inner laws and inner "therapy." Secondly, this philosophic idealism is carefully fostered and financed as the "official science" in all universities, schools, colleges, textbooks, etc., etc. The one truth which is considered heresy in this official science is that man's mind, consciousness, his spiritual health and illness, are determined basically by the social conditions of capitalism, and that therefore no science of mental change is possible without direct connection to the social science of changing the world.

Materialist science in psychology and its related medical fields can develop—and it must do so develop—in challenging the fraudulent idealist basis of current psychology, psychiatry, and the "happiness school" salesmen. The external world must be made human so man can fulfill his humanity, said Karl Marx, genius of scientific Socialism.

'STILL FIGHTING FASCISM'

Michael Jiminez, ALP candidate for comptroller of New York State, considers his campaign a continuation of the fight he joined in Spain, battled in Italy during the last war and slugged out against Remington-Rand.

By MICHAEL SINGER

WE TOLD Michael Jiminez, American Labor Party candidate for Comptroller, how the political leader had said that "upstate is home territory for us." Jiminez, 35-year-old international field representative of the United Electrical Workers, who makes Rome, N. Y., his home and knows the territory from there to Buffalo as well as any railroad engineer, laughed.

"In the first place it's not 'home' for them," he said. "In the second place I've had some experience in behind-the-line fighting. I think they're in for a surprise."

And no one has a better right to say it than the hard-hitting, fast-talking, quick-moving, good-looking Jiminez. In Spain (he was on vacation in Europe when the fascists opened war on the Republican government and joined the Loyalists on the first day). Jiminez rose quickly to captain as a specialist in guerilla warfare. He fought from the first battle to the last and was never anywhere but behind the fascist lines, prying out secrets of troop movements, intercepting messages, organizing sabotage against Franco and leading partisan attacks.

Lauded By Four Governments

From the first day of the Spanish war to the last Jiminez knew no life but the dangerous night and day operations of a guerilla. Then came World War II.

He volunteered quickly and Washington, which had few such specialists trained him as a paratrooper for the Office of Strategic Services. He left his pregnant wife, Mary (he was not to see his son Michael until four years later) and went into action overseas.

His guerilla feats won for him the Legion of Merit, commendations by the British and French, a citation from Ivanoe Bonomi, then prime minister of the National Liberation Committee of the Italian Government, honors "by direction of the President" from Gen. McNarney, another citation from Gen. Eugene L. Harrison, a personal letter of thanks from William J. Donovan, head of the OSS, for "the greatest service to our organization," a special commen-

dation for "assistance to our units fighting with the Partisans in Northern Italy," from Gen. Clark, and a citation from Gen. Eisenhower for "outstanding performance of duty."

The letter from Donovan—especially interesting to the McCarran-Wood book-burners—said that "more than anything else I want to tell you that you have always shown the highest conception of loyalty and devotion to our common country."

'Let Them Red bait'

Modest as he is, Jiminez couldn't help but wave that letter and say: "Let them red-bait and scream 'subversive'; this ought to show what I fought for, for whom and why. I'm still fighting fascism, I always will and no Republican or Democrat or Liberal is going to smear me or the ALP or my union. Funny how they'd like to forget these things, eh?"

As brilliant as was his war record Jiminez has a trade union history to match. Born in a poor family of a Spanish father and a Mexican-Dominican mother, Jiminez knew the struggle for security from his first days. He got his early labor experience as a wireman in a Jamaica, N. Y. shop and helped organize UE Local 1206. From 1941 to 1946 he was a field organizer for the union and since then has lived in Rome, N. Y. and held the office as International Representative of the UE.

The workers in Iliion, Elmira, Syracuse, Buffalo, Rochester, Schenectady, Binghamton—in GE, General Cable, Westinghouse and Remington-Rand—have seen Jiminez fight the monopolies with the energy, zeal, heroism, self-sacrifice and intelligence that he fought Franco in Spain, Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany behind the lines. It was Jiminez who helped rally them against the open-shop formula of Rand which called out the State Guard, the police, the gangsters of Chowderhead Cohen and Pearl Bergoff, strikebreaking czar, to smash the union.

Blood ran freely in those upstate towns as Rand beat and clubbed the workers in a "back to work" movement. That was in 1936. The UE then launched a big organization drive, made Jiminez its national coordinator for all Reming-



MICHAEL JIMINEZ

ton-Rand locals and in 1947—"July 14, to be exact. I remember because it was a historic day for the union"—Jiminez helped break the back of the Rand Formula.

Though the company provoked terror and violence in the battle at Benton Harbor, the men stood firm. The UE won the strike.

A tough, rugged fighter with a quick smile and a warm handshake, Jiminez is loved by the men in the mills, shops, and countryside of upstate New York. "My position is well known among them," he said. "The papers try to red-bait me out of town, isolate me from the people but the workers know my record. They trust me."

"I've been in battle since my family took me from Santa Clara Valley in California where I was born to Red Hook in Brooklyn. I was 14 then. I've been through wars, depressions and Remington-Rand battles. This election campaign is another battle. This is one for peace and civil liberties and the right to believe and fight for democracy. We'll win this one too."

As he was tearing off for the train we shouted: "When are you going to relax?"

He turned at the door, a grin covering his face. "Relax! When we win I'll go fishing with the workers. Until then . . . let's keep punching."

It's the Bunk

HOW THEY FEEL ABOUT SYNGMAN RHEE

THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE: "These people captured the city physically; they never captured it morally or politically," the Tribune says of the Korean People's Army and Seoul. "Our own entering troops have been welcomed as enthusiastically as the Republic of Korea forces returning with them." BUNK. The Republican magazine Newsweek proves that the Republican Tribune lies. Said Newsweek on Sept. 25:

"Communism . . . has been helped by the widespread dislike of the Rhee government and the resentment felt against all foreigners, in the present case, the Americans. Furthermore, the Communists get credit for being the only Koreans to oppose the Japanese during the last war. . . . The popular attitude toward the Rhee government runs from indifference to contempt. The little people maintain the politicians have done nothing for them and only exercised power to strengthen their own position, concentrating on the gendarmerie and the army. A Korean businessman and refugee from Seoul compared Rhee to Chiang Kai-shek as 'small-minded, self-centered and grabbing.' However, all in Korea agreed that Rhee would be retained in power because they feel he has strong American support and the personal recommendation of Gen. MacArthur."

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES

GEN. CARLOS P. ROMULO: "Communist dissidents" in the Philippines "have taken advantage of the deteriorating economic conditions and the present campaign of the majority party against irregularities in the government to pursue further their subversive activities." BUNK. And it's the arch-conservative London Times which proves it. Says the Times of the Filipino liberation movement:

"The formidable proportions that the movement has assumed and the support it enjoys among sections of the population who know nothing about Marxism, are the result, not so much of increased pressure from the forces of international communism, as of the economic and financial chaos into which the Philippines have fallen. Hunger and suffering are now more widespread than in the worst days of the Japanese occupation, and the administration is freely accused of corruption as well as incompetence."

The Times recalls that the U.S. has already spent over 2,000 million dollars to bolster the corrupt Quirino regime. "However . . . nothing has been done for the countryside where conditions are desperate and from where the Huk movement draws its strength."

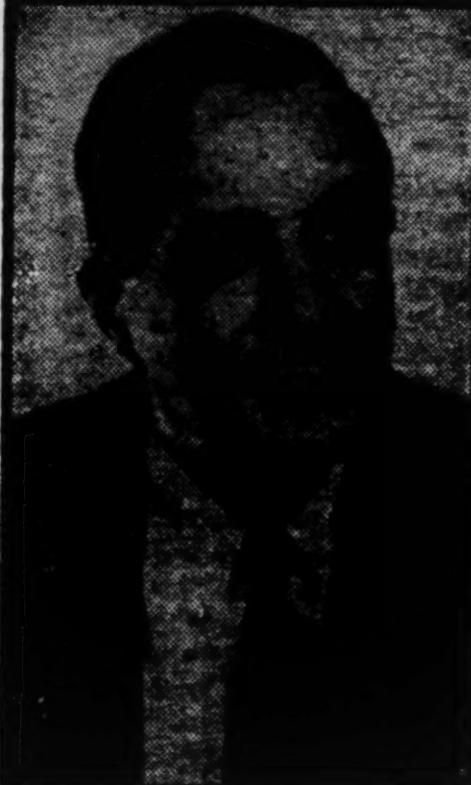
Mantle of Garibaldi



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

The old-party politicians discover the six million Americans of Italian descent on one day of the year—Columbus Day. But what of the other 364 days? Here's the story they won't talk about.

By JOSEPH NORTH



REP. VITO MARCATONIO



GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI

MUCH will be said about the six million Americans of Italian origin on Columbus Day. The networks will carry fulsome programs, the newspapers will feature sentimental stories, the Republican and Tammany politicians will stand on Columbus Circle Oct. 12 and millions of glowing words will be spoken. But very little of the truth will be said.

Oh, certainly, they will pay tribute to Christoforo Colombo. But who will tell of the heartbreaking, uphill struggle he waged against the high-and-mighty thought-controllers of his time? Who will describe his courage when he stood against those who called him crazy, even an enemy of the state, the 15th Century McCarrans who tried to erase his bold, creative mind with ridicule and worse penalties?

That he persevered and helped change a world was no credit to the high and mighty of his time. Nor is it honesty that dictates the tribute the

latter-day powers pay Columbus, his people, and their descendants here.

Da Vinci's Descendants Face Discrimination

How many orators will speak truly of the profound cultural and humanistic contributions the Italian people made in the past and are making today? How many will relate their magnificent heritage, of their thoroughgoing aspirations for peace and democracy? How many will admit that the upper-class protagonists of mythical Anglo-Saxon superiority strive to push the Latins, the Italians, the Spanish-speaking here in America to an inferior social, economic and political status?

Will Dewey, or Truman, or Impellitteri or Corsi tell of the hard times the sons and daughters of Dante, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Garibaldi have had in America? Will they tell of the countless mines the immigrants and their sons dug, the bridges they built, the railroads they helped string across a continent and how little of that

tremendous wealth is theirs today. Will they tell of the trade unions they helped build with limitless sacrifice?

Who will tell the truth? That the Italian-Americans, in their overwhelming majority, are still the dwellers in the big-city slums across the continent? That their six millions in America still suffer the wounds of discrimination: that many are denied the better-paying jobs and that until yesterday, for example, such corporations as Eastman-Kodak, in Rochester, refused anyone employment who bore an Italian-sounding name? Who will admit that the sons and daughters of the Italian origin have difficulty winning admission into many universities?

Garibaldi

And Lincoln

And who, on Columbus Circle, will truly take the cudgels against the swagging radio, movie and publishing corporations which continue to depict gangsters and sinister characters as Italian—pictures like Scarface, the House of Strangers, for example.

What will they say about Garibaldi,

for instance who spent his eager life for the welfare of his nation, who volunteered to fight in the Union army and was offered a commission by Old Abe? And that Garibaldi didn't come only because he struggled against the powers that sought to keep his nation divided?

Will the orators recall Felipe Mazzei, the staunch advocate of the Common Man, one of Jefferson's closest friends and who wrote perhaps the first history of America?

They Hear From Italy

And will they tell of the fine sons of the Italian people now under warrant of deportation—men like Michael Salerno, editor of the democratic weekly *L'Unita del Popolo*, or Tony Cattaner, vice president of the UE local 475?

Who will recall with hot anger the respectable New England governor who burned the two staunch Italian workingmen named Vanzetti and Sacco, who left a son named Dante, to mourn him?

Will any of the orators admit what hundreds of thousands of Italians in America today are learning from their relatives across the sea—that the future of Italy—its happy, prospering future—rests on no bayonet-supported Marshall plan, but upon those who stand with Togliatti?

No, the orators will mouth hosannas to Columbus, speak unctuously of the monumental contributions to America the sons and daughters of Italy have made, but they will not get down to rock-bottom. For they fear the truth.

Cacchione, Marcatonio, Paolone

They will not tell why Vito Marcatonio is beloved by hundreds of thousands of Italian born and those of the first-generation, nor why the Communist, the late Pete Cacchione, was twice elected to City Council, nor why the mothers and fathers of Lower Manhattan revere Dr. Clementina Paolone, the ALP leader who has delivered a thousand babies of the poor.

The fact is that because clerical reactionaries and the Mussolini-loving Generoso Pope interests have usurped Columbus Day for their own purposes, most Italian workingmen shy away from the march. They do not regard it as theirs. They need no Impellitteri to tell them to revere Columbus.

For their tradition belongs with the latter-day Columbuses who marched on the picketlines in steel, coal, garment: with those pioneers who would extend the frontiers of mankind, would disregard scorn, hatred, all penalty, in their quest for universal peace.

For who of the orators will admit that the men and women of Italian origin hate war so profoundly that they, along with the Negro people and Puerto Ricans, were the chief signers of the Stockholm petition to outlaw the atom bomb.

Indeed, Columbus discovered America but it is time for us who honor him to discover those who would betray his great New World.

Ted Tinsley Says...

Planned Economy

COMMISSIONER EWAN CLAQUE of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics has taken a look at conditions in the hosiery industry, and explained the factors that make him optimistic about the future. Mr. Clague, while admitting that the number of workers in hosiery is off sharply from the 1948 peak, takes note of what the Department of Labor calls "one of the most significant wage developments of current times." This significant development is a recent agreement between industry and the hosiery workers which provides for a decrease in certain wage rates along with the establishment of a pension plan. "This," says the Department of Labor, "is the first step downward to be taken in the past decade." Loud cheers! The old slogan, "Upward and Onward," has become, "Downward and Backward!"

But it is not only this wage cut, blessed by the picards, which cheers Mr. Clague. Other facts cheer him up as well, and make him predict a rosy future for hosiery. For instance, he reports that the number of women will increase in the next 15 years. You see, things are not too good today because there is more hosiery than women. What does any planned economy do in such a situation? The obvious. It produces more women to fill the hosiery.

Then, continues Mr. Clague, if bobby-soxers

"assume a more formal attire," everything will be wonderful in the hosiery industry.

We can only hope that the bobby-soxers will cooperate. The cooperation of the bobby-soxers is essential to a planned economy in the hosiery industry. But what will happen to a planned economy in the bobby-sox industry if the bobby-soxers discard bobby-sox and wear full-fashioned nylons? This sort of thing can lead to war.

But it is all part of planning under capitalism. Naturally, the bobby-sox industry will issue propaganda to convince women to discard full-fashioned hosiery and wear bobby-sox instead. The only alternative is to produce more young girls to fill the empty bobby-sox in the warehouses, or else build fewer warehouses. This business of capitalist planning is complicated. When you consider that the hosiery industry and the bobby-sox industry are probably owned by the same trust, it gets even more complicated.

But the Department of Labor and Mr. Clague are not downhearted. The department reports that more women than men have entered the labor force, and "employed women always buy more hosiery than others." (Amazing!) While the employed women are buying more hosiery, the men in hosiery who have taken a wage cut are buying fewer men's socks. This evens everything up.

So far the only hitch in the planning is that it doesn't work, mainly because of the subversive attitude of the bobby-soxers.

I call on all bobby-soxers to register under the McCarran Bill



World of Labor

Why the AFL's Fakers Shout 'Slave Labor'

By George Morris

THE AFL CONVENTION held in Houston was noteworthy on three major counts: it surpassed even its own former annual gatherings for red-baiting viciousness and crass lying about the Soviet Union; it rubber-stamped authority the leaders to "sacrifice" the wage and other interests of the Federation's 8,000,000 members; the only ripple of floor discussion was a speech by delegate A. Philip Randolph, a Negro, complaining of the Jim Crow atmosphere and arrangements that dominated that convention in the Texas Jim Crow city.

Looking through the proceedings of six-day talk-fest, I find the bulk of the space is given to some two dozen guest speakers who did little else but rave against the Soviet Union and the "red menace." William Green set the tone in his opening speech when he called for an end of trade with the Soviet Union. Many of the speakers took up from there and yelled about "slave camps" in the Soviet Union and barring "slave products." The convention later adopted a number of resolutions based on this "slave camps" lie.

THE AFL HAS BEEN the main source of this lie, having gathered the fabrications from the professional emigre anti-Soviet liars who are contaminating the air in various parts of the world, and has compiled them in the form of a book for presentation to the UN. When the AFL's book of lies was put before the United



Nations Economic and Social Council early in 1949, the Soviet representative Dr. Amazasp Arutyunian, branded the AFL's allegations as nonsense. But recognizing that some people in America and elsewhere fall for the falsehood, he moved that the UN set up "... an international commission of representatives of trade unions irrespective of their political and religious convictions ... to make the fullest possible investigation into the conditions of factory and office workers in capitalist countries as well as the USSR and the countries of the peoples' democracies.

"It should include in its study the conditions of unemployed people, hiring and social services, working conditions of men, women and children in colonial and dependent territories to establish how far states responsible for their administrations had carried out their obligations under the United Nations Charter."

Dr. Arutyunian's motion also provided for a report and recommendations to the UN, and that the findings should be "given wide publicity." During that discussion, brought into the UN by the AFL, it was pointed out that there is, indeed, a great deal of slavery, or near slavery, in many countries in the UN and that in many of them unions have been outlawed. The World Federation of Trade Unions' representatives brought proof of actual forced labor of adults and children in the African colonies of Britain and France.

The Soviet Union's resolution was defeated with the delegates of "western civilization," including the U.S., voting to kill it. Even the United States didn't dare risk a commission in our own Dixieland. That "offer" of the Soviet Union, which trade unionists with any sincerity should have welcomed, was opposed by the AFL.

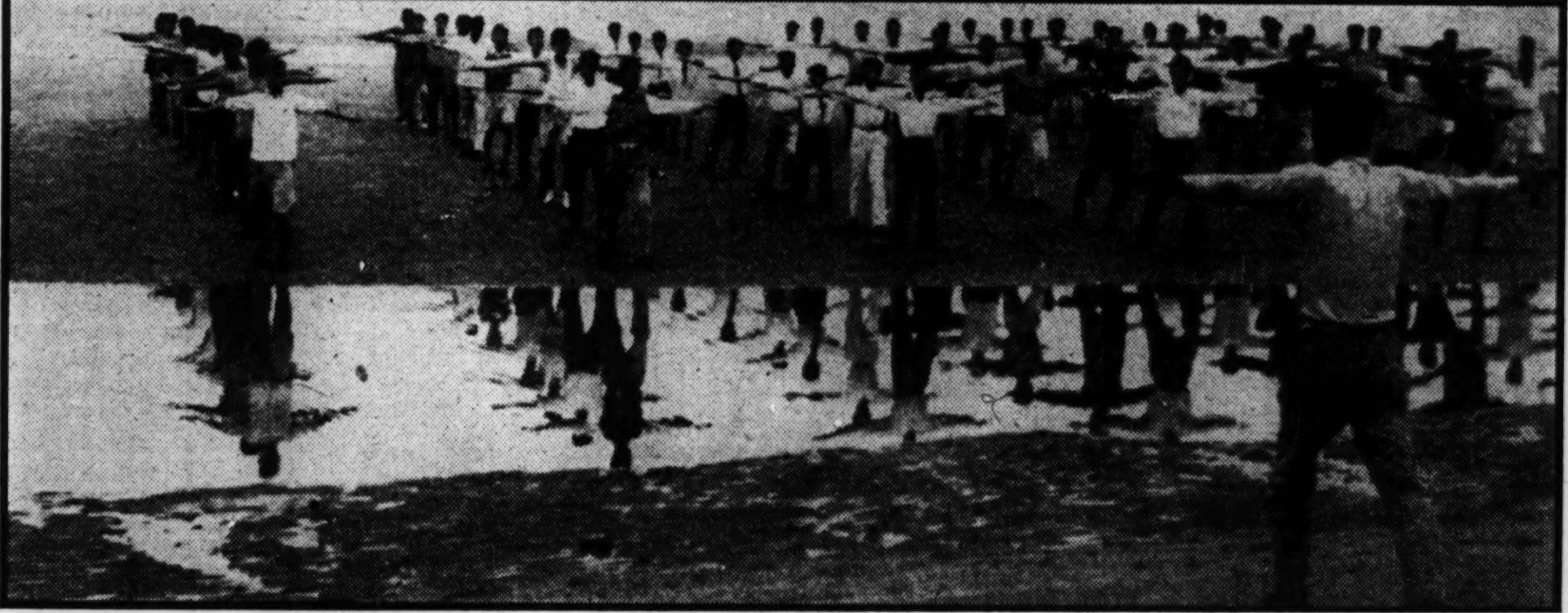
But the AFL's fakers continue to peddle the lie and give people an impression that the Soviet Union doesn't permit an investigation.

THE CURRENT United Mine Workers Journal, meanwhile, exposes the "slave labor" issue from another standpoint, although not taking issue with the AFL's slander of the USSR. What about Venezuela, much closer to our shores, from which we get 65 percent of the imported crude oil? That is the oil that is closing up numerous mines and has already turned many mining towns into ghost areas, their men, women and children starving. The mine union's journal quotes a recent report of the International Labor Organization, a section of the UN, stating that "freedom for associations of labor has for practical purposes ceased to exist" in Venezuela. The Journal pictures the serf conditions prevailing in the Venezuela oil fields owned by Standard Oil of New Jersey.

While the mine union wants an end of imports from "slave labor" Venezuela, we might add that conditions are even worse in Saudi Arabia and Iran where we get the rest of the crude oil imports.

The plain truth is that the "forced labor" cry has become a cover-up for the AFL's own hypocrisy and the numerous areas in the "western world" where slave labor conditions and a ban on labor organization really exist. It is China where the sale of human beings and a ban on unions were abolished, and a trade union movement with a membership larger than the CIO's was built overnight, because of Communist leadership. It is in the east European countries that the unions have organized almost all their organizeable workers. It is in the USSR that trade union membership tops the total of all rightwing unions in the world. It is in those countries that the rights of workers is the primary law of the land and the chief leaders in government come from the unions. The AFL's top skates, who can't even get an appointment to some significant government post, have some gall yelling as they do.

China Youth Camp



On Chinwantao beach on the coast of Hopei province a new summer camp has been opened for the students of Peking. Here 800 students can enjoy — many of them for the first time — outdoor sports, swimming and all that goes with a summer at the beach. First organized activity of the day is outdoor exercises (above) on the beach. Group singing (left) is under an instructor. Dancers (below) at the exercises opening the camp.



87 YEARS IS TOO LONG!

The Negro people have been handed empty promises ever since the Emancipation Proclamation. They're fighting for fulfillment now and one of the most significant battles is taking place in the South, against Jim Crow education.

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE SUN rose as usual in the East and set in the West each day of that week of Sept. 17-23, 1950. People seemed to be living as usual. Nothing out of the ordinary seemed to be happening inside or outside of the Atlanta ghetto. Yet, the Korean war lost its headline priority in the local newspapers and radio newscasters delayed the reports from the front till they had exclaimed, in tones usually reserved for death and disaster reports, that Atlanta Negroes had entered a legal suit against the city for the right of their children to equal educational facilities and opportunity.

It must have been in the same Clarendon County, South Carolina, and Orleans Parish, Louisiana, where similar suits had been filed earlier. Except that in Atlanta the newscasters' special disaster tone had a note of defeat. For hadn't Governor Norman Talmadge, old Gene's ambitious boy, come right out and said that as long as he was governor no colored child was ever going to attend the same school with white children? And didn't all the big folks in the state back up Hefman to the hilt? But here was this confounded suit, calling Herman to put up or shut up. It was scandalous!

The radio newscasters didn't try to offer explanations. Nobody did—except the 213 pupils in Atlanta schools whose parents had brought the suit. Their explanation was simple and direct. It boiled down to the statement that since Atlanta Negroes are citizens of the United States of America, they are entitled to the rights and privileges of citizenship—which include the opportunity and facilities for their children to obtain an education. And furthermore, that since the Supreme Court of the United States had insisted on the right of Negroes to equal facilities, this is what they were asking for.

Talmadge Blames 'Left Wingers'

Of course, it was unreasonable to suppose that the white newscasters would pass along this simple reason. They preferred to give the version of state and

city officials, to the effect that the suit was "ill-timed," "unfortunate," "surprising," and so on. Later, as the Bourbon politicians began to put their heads together, there were other comments. Herman himself let loose with a blast at "Northern papers" and "left-wingers." These were the real culprits, he contended. Herman's former rival for the governorship, Thompson, echoed Talmadge, throwing in a few added punches at "radicals" for good luck.

But it was not long before the most honored of all culprits, the all-purpose whipping boy, was called by name. Name-caller was a Talmadge crony, one Rep. James C. Davis from Stone Mountain, the Ku Klux Klan rendezvous. This suit, said Davis, "is a part of the Communist Party line and a part of the Communist Party program."

The Bourbon politicians put the heat on five Negro trustees of a county-sponsored "Colored Training School" to disavow all support of the suit and to say a word for segregation. Under pressure of their employers in this Kluxer environment, the Negro trustees complied, adding to boot the words they were told to say, that the suit was "un-American" and "socially disruptive."

We're Tired Of Waiting'

But this maneuver deceives no one. Everybody in Georgia, Negro and white, knows the five Negro trustees do not speak for the Negro people. Prime mover of the suit is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose top officials have themselves launched a witchhunt against Communists so as to ingratiate themselves with the other witchhunters.

The real explanation for the suit is so obvious that only a public blinded by white supremacist ideas would even require an explanation. It is, as one Negro teacher wryly said, because "it's been eighty-seven years since the Emancipation Proclamation. For eighty-seven years the white folks have been telling us that if we behave and act right, they'll give us our rights. Maybe if we'd waited another thirteen years, making it a cen-



tury, they'd give us one more school. But we're just tired of waiting."

And one of the fathers of the children suing the city said: "We want equal school facilities and opportunities for our children—not for the great, great grandchildren who may not get them either if we don't do something about it now."

Appeal to UN

This Negro father's sentiment, and the Negro teacher's view, are the prevailing feelings among the nine million Negroes—about three-fourths of U. S. Negroes—who live in the 17 Southern states and District of Columbia which require by law separate schools for Negro and white children. The effects of segregation were detailed by the NAACP in its petition for legal redress of grievances to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations. This petition was shelved, thanks to the hypocrisy of the U. S. delegates headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. But this excerpt shows why Negro parents are weary of waiting for the Bourbon politicians to act.

"The legal segregation of Negro pupils," says the NAACP petition to the UN, "is an open invitation to abuse. White officials, interested largely in keeping Negroes in a semi-slave status, determine who shall teach them, what and how they shall learn, where and how long they shall receive training. Segregation is the vehicle for unrestrained and undisguised white domination."

The document goes on to detail the abuses of the system—deliberate selection of incompetent teachers, insulting and humiliating Negro teachers before their pupils, biased and untruthful textbooks slandering Negroes, dilapidated school buildings, and so on. It cites the fact that the 1943-44 current expenditure per white pupil in average daily attendance in Mississippi was 499 percent greater than that for the Negro children of that state. It cited the lack of free transportation although buses are provided for white pupils, the "brazen and systematic salary gouges" affecting Negro teachers, estimating that through this discrimination alone Negro teachers in the South are robbed of \$25 millions every year.

The Supreme Court Decision

These suits in Atlanta, South Carolina and Louisiana, merely ask for "equal" facilities. This is because the Negro people's fight for educational opportunity has won from the U. S. Supreme Court, after long and costly battle, decisions which declare that the States must provide equal facilities. The Supreme Court decisions do not attack the principle of segregation, but rather insist that if facilities are to be separate, they must be equal. Thus, the U. S. Su-

preme Court sanctions segregation and leaves open a loophole for endless delays, litigation, and wrangling.

Yet, at the same time, the "separate-but-equal" doctrine affords a lever for such actions as the current suits. Because, in order to equalize facilities for Negroes, the States would have to increase teacher salaries by 44 percent, allocate 80 percent more funds for current operating expenses, and multiply plant and equipment values by 420 percent. It had been estimated by the New South magazine (Dec. 1948) that it would take \$500 million to equalize white and Negro elementary school buildings alone.

So this is the dilemma of the Southern State administrations: either obey the letter of the U. S. Supreme Court ruling, maintain segregation and spend a billion or more to equalize school facilities for Negroes; or obey the letter of the ruling and eliminate segregation. And since these Southern States are impoverished by their status as an agrarian hinterland for Wall Street monopolies, which skim off the cream of their riches, they obviously cannot afford to obey the ruling and establish equal segregated facilities. They can't even educate white children adequately.

At least, these are the alternatives and this is the perspective if—and it is a big "if"—the Bourbon politicians obey the U. S. Supreme Court ruling. The NAACP, the Negro parents bringing these suits, and other middle class Negroes in the South bank heavily on this "if" materializing.

Legal Suits Not Enough

However, the realities suggest that further disillusionment is inevitable. The Southern rulers have never obeyed the Constitution of the United States. They openly flout it, and they have every intention of circumventing this suit and whatever ruling it might win. Nor indeed, are the Southern Bourbons alone in this: they are supported by the monopolies and banking corporations of Wall Street, who have a dollars-and-cents stake in perpetuating the system of segregation as a prop of the Jim Crow system, through which the entire Negro people are oppressed.

These suits for equal educational opportunities are important developments in the America of today. If they win favorable rulings, they will constitute one more blow at the entire moral and legal position of the white superacists. But to implement them and give them meaning—this will require a full mobilization of the Negro people together with many progressive whites in and outside of the South. Not through legal suits alone will the Negro people win equal citizenship. But the experience to provide the understanding of this very fact is an indispensable step to the action which can and eventually will wipe out the Jim Crow system.

This is Capitalism

RACKETEERS' BOYCOTT BARS SERUM FOR KIDS

NEW YORK.—Children in Poland will die this winter, because the American Legion, the Christian Front, the racketeer bosses of the Longshoremen's Association, Hearst columnist Victor Riesel and others thought it a wonderful idea to boycott all cargoes to and from the Soviet Union and the Peoples' Democracies. Correct that. Not all cargoes. The Soviet shipments of materials used by our war plants have been unloaded. But for four weeks, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund couldn't ship 30,000 vials of measles immunization serum urgently needed for 60,000 children in Poland, where the disease has reached serious proportions. But the boycott stayed, and the UNICEF gave up hope. For this is capitalism, and the Hearst scum, the ILA bosses and the Legion pro-fascists who wave the flag, in an alleged war against "communism," wind up exposed as the enemies of decency and little children.

DON'T STOP THE PROFITS

WASHINGTON.—Sen. George W. Malone spoke for more than 10 hours the other day, to block passage of a bill. The McCarran police-state bill? Nonsense! This is capitalism, and the Nevada Republican was busy filibustering against a measure forbidding interstate shipment of the crime-breeding slot machines. He complained the bill would "hurt" Nevada, where gambling is legal—and profitable.

AFTER 10 WEEKS WORK—HE "OWES" THE COMPANY

SAGINAW, Mich.—Santos Cintron, of Puerto Rico, sweated almost 10 weeks in the sugar-beet fields of the Michigan Sugar Co. At the end, he was told not merely that he had no pay coming, but that he "owed" the company \$9.69. Cintron left a wife and seven children in Puerto Rico to come to Michigan and earn enough for their support, he told a hearing of the Federal Commission on Migratory Labor. And his experience was typical, he assured the commission. For this is capitalism, and vicious exploitation and brazen thievery are the realities behind all the newspaper editorials and State Department preachers about official American benevolence toward the people of Puerto Rico—R. F.

Letters from Prison

What is it like for creative men of vision, like the Hollywood Ten, to be confined to prison? The victims themselves tell us in these letters to their wives and friends. The author of the article is the wife of Ring Lardner, Jr., one of the Ten.

By FRANCES LARDNER

IT IS NOW three months—more or less—since the Hollywood Ten were committed to jail. I want to tell you how the men are, where they are, and what they are doing.

Dalton Trumbo and Jack Lawson are in Ashville, Ky. Albert Maltz and Eddie Dmytryk are in Ashland, W. Va. Sam Ornitz is in a prison hospital in Springfield, Mo. Herbert Biberman and Alvah Bessie are in Texarkana, Texas. And Lester Cole and Ring Lardner, Jr. are in Danbury, Conn. Adrian Scott, who has been ill, had not been sentenced as this was written.

The wives feel that the men themselves can best give you an idea of how they feel about things, so I am going to include parts of the letters we have received from them. Letters going in or out of prison are censored. No reference can be made specifically to other prisoners, to exact details about the physical setup, etc. Nevertheless, one can, I think, put together from the letters we have had, some kind of picture of what it is like to be a political prisoner in these United States of 1950.

Aspiration Lives On . . .

What are their reactions to their new way of life? Here is a letter from Sam Ornitz:

"Greetings from the city jail. As prisons go, this one is quiet reasonable, typical of the federal system. As for the people I meet, it confirms a lifetime conviction, which was crystallized when I was a social worker; to wit, that it is impossible to totally degrade the dignity and humanity out of a man. On all sides, I meet friendliness and kindness. More to the point, aspiration lives on, even in those who have nothing to look forward to for a long time. . . . Of course, my one hope is that I shall have time to continue with my writing."

From Alvah Bessie: "Please remember: it is the courts that send people to the jug; the prisons merely keep them. . . . The majority of the people here are better cared for than ever in their lives before or after, experience friendship and cooperation they have never had and never will again. Amazing contradiction: you have to come to a federal prison to find the kind of life that cannot exist outside—or at least doesn't, in general."

And writes Herbert Biberman from the same institution: "Color of skin, language spoken, degree of education or offense makes no differences. . . . Negro, Mexican and Caucasian live—eat—play—side by side—and this alone establishes this institution as American."

And then Biberman points out the ridiculous contradiction ". . . it was for nothing more than helping to attempt the development of just these minimal democratic relationships that I was sent here—by men who cannot tolerate such relationships and would not permit them here if they could prevent them."

Loneliness, Boredom, Silence

But in case you may be saying to yourselves, after hearing these quotes, "Well! . . . Move over, boys!" let me read a little further from the letters. Even under these "best" of prison conditions, a prisoner—political or otherwise—is a man deprived, all in one instant, of everything he cherishes. Lone-

liness, boredom, silence—these seem to be the hardest to bear.

From Lester Cole: "You know how people, surprised at the swift passage of time, are hard to remark: 'Two weeks have passed? I don't believe it.' That usual reflection on time has no application here—for anyone. Each day seems interminable, despite attempts at innumerable devices designed to induce self-deception; and the days already gone, linger and cloud over the present as a reminder of those to come.

Not Apart, Even If We Are . . .

"In order better to pass the time, one adjusts and accommodates to his immediate environment and occupies his mind with the problems of others. You try to ease their pain, disentangle their mixed and knotted troubles, offer such advice or solace as may help to ease their wracked brains and wounded hearts. Only when asked to do so, of course, but it is surprising how frequent is the call—the wounds are deep, the bafflement great. A sympathetic ear and a kindly response are received with touching gratitude."

Writes Alvah Bessie on the meaning of letters in prison: "A poem I saw, before leaving, written by a Turkish poet in prison, advises fellow-prisoners not to break their hearts waiting for letters. He knew what he was talking about—but I am not worried, for I know you will reestablish contact soon. . . . Monday: at last—your letter . . . You must write anything you have in mind and forget that it is being read. But do not think ANYTHING you write will not be dearly loved. Silence is the greatest pain to bear."

From Jack Lawson: "I just got your letter two hours ago and have been re-reading it ever since. . . . Your last letters were so crowded with good things that I don't know how to begin to answer. It gives me a thrilling feeling of pride when I hear of the good work the kids are doing. Maybe all these trials and troubles will have a good effect on all our characters. I am sure I am learning and developing a lot from the experience—but I sure wish it could be a bit shorter."

On the children: From Eddie Dmytryk: "Give Ricky a great big kiss for me. It's going to be awfully hard for me to forgive the government—missing my son's first birthday."

Tears Fell Against the Earth

From Alvah Bessie to his small daughter, Eva: "I finally got three wonderful pictures of you, the ones I took of you in your cowboy suit: hat, neckerchief, shirt, jeans, chaps, gunbelt and two guns! I put them on the wall and so you are looking at me all day and I am looking at you, too. So we are not apart, even if we are. Do you understand me? I think you do."

Dalton Trumbo composes a little story for his youngest: "Tell Melissa it stormed here today. First the clouds came—clouds so dark and angry they hid the sun. The sun, I think, was frightened by the clouds. Then the clouds grew angry with each other. They had a fierce quarrel up there in the sky. They shouted and roared at each other, and the sound was as loud as thunder. In fact, it WAS thunder. Then the angry clouds clashed together in a furious battle. And then one of the clouds was



The author, Frances Lardner, and her husband, Ring Lardner, Jr., one of the Hollywood Ten.

badly hurt. At least, I think he was, for he began to cry, and his tears fell very fast against the earth, and some of them even fell on me, getting me quite wet. And my friends here stood about pointing to the dark sky, and crying, 'Look! It's raining!' Tell Melissa also that I love her."

And from Samuel Ornitz: "Of course, I miss most my granddaughter. Enlarge my picture and have her look at it daily, so that she'll know me when I return. . . . Whatever you all do, don't feel sorry for me—or yourselves on my account. Remember the high American principle at stake, and let pride keep your spirits up. And this is no rhetoric, pals. Kiss my granddaughter for me, and sing her 'Pretty Baby' in my cracked voice."

My own husband has the following to say:

"The main drawback to the whole situation, outside of not being with you and the children, are the psychological factors. It (imprisonment) is involuntary and senseless. Senseless, I mean, from any point of view, including that which holds that we were justly convicted of a misdemeanor against legislative authority. What conceivable benefit, to whom, now that they have won their judicial victory, is served by our being locked up these 8 or 10 or 12 months? As a taxpayer, I protest such an absurd squandering of federal funds."

And here are some further thoughts of Ring's as he sits in prison and contemplates the approach of his 35th birthday. He writes: ". . . as I approach this crucial birthday, I should be facing the fact that at long last I am constitutionally eligible for the Presidency, and my suggestion in this regard is that you initiate the campaign on a small scale, discreetly, sounding people out rather than trying to secure definite commitments—informing them that any statements of reluctance on my part, or even outright disavowals of your work, are to be taken no more seriously than those of any other candidate. The basic points to remember in discussing platform are a balanced budget, unlimited military expenditures, civil rights for civil tongues, the elimination of Asian influences from Asia, statehood for Alaska,

Hawaii, Korea, Indo-China, France, Italy and Iran, and a constitutional amendment abolishing the last 20 years. Unfortunately, there isn't much I can do here. Some of my solidest potential supporters won't be able to vote again till 1960."

And now, as a final quotation, another letter from Herbert Biberman:

"There is NOTHING INTERESTING about a jail or prison or correctional institution under any name. For here a man is kept against his will—and prevented from possessing the most precious thing a human being has—his freedom. And for a father it means being kept from his children, his wife, and his real life—and nothing can make up for it. . . . There is not one inmate who would remain here one minute longer—no matter how execrable the free place to which he would go. No! No prison! Proclaim freedom throughout the land!"

What do these men want the most deeply, the most urgently? Freedom—freedom for us all. As wives of the Hollywood Ten; as mothers of children shamefully cheated out of their fathers, we have formed our own angry committee to carry on a determined and relentless fight to get our husbands back.

But quite apart from our personal feelings, we think it is not laboring the point to say that the loss of these men to our country—at this particular moment in history—is an evil that cannot be tolerated. At a time when our country is rushing toward fascism like a boulder rolling downhill, when world war is no longer a paper plan in the top drawer—but right out there on top of the desk, when the people of the land are crying out for voices to speak for them, it is intolerable that these men should be silenced—in prison.

For Albert Maltz—at this moment in history—to be cleaning gravel in a filtration plant, for Eddie Dmytryk to be plucking chickens, for Jack Lawson to be learning bookkeeping, for Dalton Trumbo to be hefting boxes in a store-room, for Lester Cole to be tending lawns—all this is a crime not only against these men and their families, but a crime deliberately intended and committed—against YOU.

IMPRESSIONS

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

street car lines; but there are also many bright new street cars along with the new buses.

I SEE that the magazine America, put out by the U. S. government here is sold on all newsstands. And I notice that people aren't falling all over themselves buying it. They prefer good literature and their own magazines. But I did notice that some people picked up copies and thumbed through it till they came to the fashions and observed those. The magazine itself gives the most absurd picture of America. If you think the standard of living portrayed in Hollywood movies is on the lavish side, you haven't seen anything till you see the

OF MOSCOW

pictures of "American life" in the magazine put out by the U. S. government for the Soviet people.

As I go where I please in Moscow, speak to whomever I want to, do what I please, I remember the stories at home about how correspondents are restricted here, allowed to see only certain things, unable to speak to ordinary people and the entire mythology that has been built up along these lines. I suppose these lies are terribly important for persons who consider war against the Soviet Union as something that has already been launched. If people at home knew what people here are doing, how they live and especially what they strive for, it would be impossible to continue whipping up a war fervor against the Soviet Union.

Are 'Movies Better Than Ever?' Louis Fischer Fosters The Gandhi Legend

By DAVID PLATT

MOVIES Are Better Than Ever says the slogan of the movie companies. Is any one really paying any attention to this ridiculous slogan? The two most popular films now in circulation are old films made twenty years ago: Chaplin's City Lights and Lewis Milestone's All Quiet on the Western Front.

THREE CAME HOME, a 20th Century Fox film in which an American woman is shown being brutally beaten up in a Japanese concentration camp during the war, can no longer be shown in Japan. The State Department issued an order to that effect, stating the film contains ideas that are contrary to U. S. policy of building up friendship with our former enemy. It is quite proper, however, to show 20th Century's anti-Soviet film Iron Curtain and MGM's Red Danube to Japan. The State Department wants these films to be shown throughout Japan as they contain ideas that are in line with U. S. policy of breaking down relations with our former ally. Which side were we on?

THE PUBLISHERS of Red Channels—the hate sheet that drove Jean Muir off the air—are extending their activities to the screen. They are presently engaged in collecting names of Hollywood actors, writers, directors and producers who are or have been members of organizations tabbed "subversive" by the Justice Department, for future publication in book form. They are said to be particularly in-



terested in listing names of prominent movie people who supported the strike of the Conference of Studio Unions in 1945, but this does not rule out stars who contributed funds and made speeches in behalf of Mooney, Scottsboro, Angelo Herndon, Loyalist Spain, Ethiopia and the migratory workers' struggles against Associated Farmers of California.

ANTICIPATING an "increase in juvenile delinquency during the present national emergency," the Council of Motion Picture Organizations (COMPO—a fancy name for the new public relations department of the big movie corporations) has prepared a booklet quoting 56 psychiatrists, psychologists and others who agree that "films cannot be held responsible for children's misbehavior."

Amazing to what lengths the movie moguls will go to justify the continued production of

gangster and chauvinist films. If it's quotes they want, we can quote 56 other authorities who will say just the opposite.

We can quote the book *Movies, Delinquency and Crime* by Profs. Herbert Blumer and Philip Hauser. This book offered pages and pages of documentary evidence to prove that a steady diet of Hollywood force and violence leaves its mark on the character of children.

The professors interviewed scores of juvenile delinquents who informed them that Hollywood films taught them such interesting things as how to open a safe by the "feel" of the dial, how to act and what to do in robbery with gun, how to drown out shots of guns by backfiring an auto, how to elude police by turning up alleys, turning on lights, then speeding in opposite direction, how to jimmy door or window, how to operate without leaving fingerprints, how to maim or kill a motorcycle cop by swinging and stopping a car suddenly.

We can quote 55 other reliable authorities and many more who are agreed that gangster films and the atomaniacs who control the business of making gangster films CAN be held responsible for the increase in juvenile delinquency.

AS IF THE newspapers are not printing enough news to fit their gold standard, along comes Cecil DeMille threatening to write a syndicated column of movie recollections and experiences and comment on "national matters of current importance."

THE LIFE OF MAHATMA GANDHI by Louis Fischer. Harper. New York. 558 pp. \$5.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

FEW MEN were ever elevated to sainthood in their lifetime with such loud acclaim as that which accompanied the career of India's Mahatma Gandhi. His death has only swelled the propaganda chorus which extols Gandhi as the man whose gospel of 'non-violence' showed the right way to mass struggle against imperialism. By a quaint coincidence, the most lusty admirers of Gandhi and his outlook are the self-same imperialists whose devastating foe he presumably was. Now Louis Fischer, the veteran anti-Soviet writer, who has done his share in propagating the Gandhi legend, now has written what is described as the first full biography of the Indian leader.

FOR THE PURPOSE of this brief review, one need mention only one incident in Gandhi's life which is omitted by Fischer, but which sheds a pitiless light on the hypocrisy and sham of Gandhi's 'non-violence.'

In 1930 the people took over Peshawar for ten days. It was a period of mass strikes and demonstrations and a no-rent movement among the peasantry. Indian soldiers were ordered by the British authorities to fire on the people. They refused and joined the people instead. Sub-

sequently, 17 of the soldiers were jailed.

Did Gandhi hail these practitioners of his principle? He did not!

He roundly condemned them instead, and in a subsequent interview he offered this candid and revealing explanation:

"A soldier who disobeys an order to fire breaks the oath which he has taken and renders himself guilty of criminal disobedience. I cannot ask officials and soldiers to disobey; for when I am in power, I shall in all likelihood make use of those same officials and those same soldiers. If I taught them to disobey I should be afraid that they might do the same when I am in power."

The foregoing appeared in the Paris newspaper, *Monde* on Feb. 20, 1932. It is understandable why Mr. Fischer failed to use it.

For there goes the myth of Gandhi, the non-violent saint.

In his brilliant history of the Indian liberation movement, *India Today*, R. Palme Dutt puts his finger on the reason for Gandhi's hostility to the soldiers at Peshawar: "This was a non-violence which really threatened the foundations of British rule."

"For," Dutt writes, "'non-violence,' like the notorious 'non-intervention' of later days practised by the democratic powers in relation to Spain, was one-way non-violence. It was 'non-violence' for the Indian masses, but not for imperialism, which practised to its heart's content and won the battle."

Gandhi's personal asceticism, the fact that he challenged caste in a caste-ridden, semi-feudal land, has been heavily used to place a spiritual aura over his very wordly, very valuable services to the imperialists.

Fischer's book, of course, shows none of this. Instead, like the man whom it extols it seeks to disarm. The fact that Gandhi supported Britain in the imperialist first World War, but preached appeasement of Japanese fascism in World War II is glossed over by Fischer. He is too sly to think he can hide the glaring inconsistencies and contradictions in Gandhi's career which were necessitated by Gandhi's effort to seek power for the Indian bourgeoisie while at the same time barring the way to liberation of the Indian working-class. So Fischer lays it on thick about Gandhi's "moral force" and "inner peace," a retreat into mysticism intended to obscure the basic political realities.

With the "spiritual" folderol torn away, one recognizes the validity of Dutt's estimate of Gandhi: "This Jonah of revolution, this general of unbroken disasters was the mascot of the bourgeoisie in each wave of the developing Indian struggle."

Conditions in India today confirm the validity of Dutt's estimate, expose the falsity of Fischer's. The colleagues of Gandhi, the Indian bourgeoisie, have outdone the British imperialist in their savage exploitation of the masses, in their repression of the working-class. But the Indian workers, not heeding the call of Gandhi to bow their heads for the capitalist executioner, are fighting back, in militant strikes in the cities, and in vast land seizure movements on the countryside.

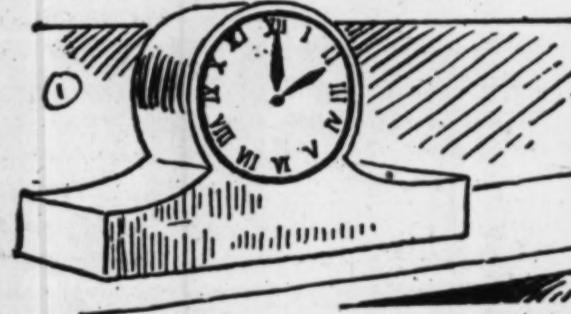
Louis Fischer, the inveterate foe of socialism, once wrote a book entitled *Conghi and Stalin*. The history of India in the coming period will show that, contrary to his dreams, the Indian people will follow the path of national liberation and socialist progress, Stalin's way, not Gandhi's.

JUST FOR US



MIND-READING

For this trick, you are the magician, and you need an assistant. The assistant leaves the room, and the audience chooses an object to concentrate on, say a clock.



The assistant returns, and the magician names a number of objects. Each time the assistant says "No."

Suddenly the assistant gets it right! Here's how:



The magician and his helper agree on a signal beforehand, for instance, that the object named will be the second one he mentions after he names something green.



JIG-SAW PUZZLE

Paste picture on cardboard. Color it with crayons. Now cut out and cut into jig-saw pieces on the straight lines. See if you can put the picture together again.



In this case he mentions the fern which is green. The assistant knows there will be one more wrong question, and then the right one.

Filler Inners

RICHARD Age 8 Manhattan, N. Y.

I wish:

1. No wars.
2. Good schooling.
3. Steady job for Daddy.

MERIDEE Age 3 Brooklyn, N. Y.

I wish:

1. That Santa Claus will bring me beautiful present.
2. That all the children like myself can be as happy as I am.
3. That Santa Claus will bring my little sister Tina beautiful toys, also.

ELLA Age 12½ Bronx, N. Y.

I wish:

1. The Koreans get their freedom.
2. There is not another world war.
3. There is socialism throughout the entire world.

American Mothers, You Can End War!

By MARIE-CLAUDE
VAILLANT-COUTURIER
(General Secretary Women's
International Democratic
Federation)

PARIS.

The women of the world address an urgent message to you.

The Women's International Democratic Federation is the largest women's organization in the world. This is because our more than 80,000,000 members in 59 countries are united in a common love of peace, in a hatred of fascism and brutality. We know that in this we share the feelings of all the women in the world.

Many millions of our members, whether they live in Poland, France, the Soviet Union, Italy, China or England, have felt on their own bodies the horrors of the bombardment of their cities, have suffered in concentration camps and have lost their loved ones in the fascist mass murders.

Therefore it is our right and our duty to address ourselves to you, the women and mothers of America who have fortunately not suffered the tragedies we have known.

We ask you to join us in our fight against war, against aggression, against all armaments, and especially against the atom bomb, the most terrible of all weapons.

Today there is circulating throughout the world the Stockholm Peace Appeal. It says the following:

Madame Couturier knows the meaning of both fascism and war. During the Nazi occupation of France, she was Prisoner No. 31,685 in Auschwitz and Ravensbrück Concentration Camp. She appeared as a witness at the Nuremberg trial of Nazi war criminals. She is a Chevalier of the French Legion of honor. Dear Friends:

"We demand the outlawing of atomic weapons as instruments of intimidation and mass murder of peoples. We demand strict international control to enforce this measure."

"We believe that any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal."

It is simple. It means exactly what it says. It calls upon the people of the whole world to forget their differences and unite against a genocide, a mass annihilation, incomparably worse than anything the world has ever seen. It does not favor any nation against any other. It says clearly that whatever government first uses the atom bomb shall be declared criminal of war. It calls for international control—which means in every country.

Already 350,000,000 men and women throughout the world have signed this appeal, including 2,000,000 in the United States, 15,000,000 in Italy, 12,



Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier

000,000 in France and 115,000,000 in the USSR, including all the members of the government.

The atom bomb cannot possibly be used against armies or military objectives, but can only be used, as at Hiroshima, for the hideous mass destruction of civilian populations.

THE PROSPECT of a world atomic war is so staggering that the mind can hardly encompass it. But already the menace of such a catastrophe has been brought nearer by the war in Korea, where thousands of women and children are dying agonizing deaths under a rain of bombs.

It is sons of American mothers who have released these bombs. Your sons, to whom you gave life, whom you nourished and taught to be gentle and to love their country—have been led to commit these terrible deeds. And thousands of them have lost their own lives and become mutilated in this war.

But before they died, the American soldiers discovered that almost the whole Korean people were united against them. "White-clad peasants who waved at us by day, became guerrillas and shot at us by night." Most of the South Korean army deserted in the first week, says Hanson Baldwin. (New York Times, July 1). Even children are considered enemies. John Osborne reports (Life Magazine, July 21) hearing an officer, telephoning from a command post, remonstrating with another officer: "My God, John!

Not a pleasant tale, even to write of it. A horrid tale. A shameful tale. A tale of responsibility of American women, mothers, daughters and sisters—whose sons, husbands and brothers are the instrument of policy in an unjust war in which Korean women and children are being bombed by our guns, our mortars, our shells, our B-29's.

WHO CAN LOOK at the picture Woman Today prints on this page—and not feel the revulsion that every mother, every woman, man and child, must feel at glancing at it?

The titles to the picture which appear in every capitalist newspaper in the land, tell their own tale. Some said, "Taking All the Necessary Precautions" (N.Y. Times). Others said "Mascots" being searched—an animal-like term, from those that pretend that the term "gook" was too "obviously racist." As the Daily News captioned this frisking of Korean children (and, by implication, their killing)—"A Small Problem."

Not a pleasant tale, even to write of it. A horrid tale. A shameful tale. A tale of responsibility of American women, mothers, daughters and sisters—whose sons, husbands and brothers are the instrument of policy in an unjust war in which Korean women and children are being bombed by our guns, our mortars, our shells, our B-29's.

It might be my child that will be frisked, you say to yourself, if a third world war occurs—and, by the same forces who initiated this unjust war, masked under the United Nations flag and the generalship of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who views the Asiatic people as having a peculiar "Oriental mind"—in other words, according to him, "inferior."

But that was the Hitler idea in which a generation of youth were reared, in which German youth who died in the snows of Stalingrad, choked on the song, Tomorrow the World. These political forces who are committing these horrors against humanity, and who itch to use the atom bomb in Korea and elsewhere, say the women of the world, in their historic letter printed here, are the executors of the American imperialist bi-partisan war policy led by the Trumans, Dulles, Deweys and MacArthurs. It is a policy which is bringing sorrow to our American families, to the menfolk and kids of Korean women, who mourn likewise for their murdered dead.

Yes—the picture printed in the American press cries out to us—

WE MUST STOP THIS NOW!

American women from Maine to San Diego undoubtedly share with Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier her profound conviction that we women love peace, as women do the world over. By signing the World Peace Appeal to ban atomic war, and in other actions, peace delegations, etc., have shown their courage and desire for peace. But it is yet not enough!

Around the issue of peaceful mediation of the Korean conflict, the broad peace movement and particularly the labor-peace movement are circulating polls urging peaceful solutions by a full Security Council of this conflict now. One of the most significant is the peace poll of the newly established American Women for Peace, which has issued, as a public service, a ballot urging mediation of the Korean war now and the banning of all atomic warfare by all nations. Other women's peace groups are working to celebrate UN day, October 24, in the spirit of restoring the UN to its original purpose of the settlement of disputes peacefully between nations. Still others are fighting against the Jim Crow abuses to the sons of Negro mothers in the so-called war for "Korean freedom." These and other activities should be unified around the prime issue of stopping the war now, lest it spread over Korea and elsewhere.

Only we, labor-progressive women, women from churches, Negro, Jewish, trade union American women can fulfill this basic responsibility to our sisters and to our own families.

it's gone too far when we are shooting children."

Your newspapers tell you that America is fighting "communism" and "Russian aggression" in Korea. But not one single Russian soldier has been found in all Korea.

The Korean people are fighting for their national unity and independence, as your ancestors fought for yours in 1776 and in your Civil War.

The people of Asia are no longer content to remain colonial subjects of foreign powers. The Chinese have thrown off centuries of oppression, famine and corruption. The people of Viet Nam, Burma, Malaya and other countries are doing likewise.

Who is so naive as to imagine that these hundreds of millions of people have to receive "foreign orders" before it will occur to them to rise up against their miserable lives, their rags, their disease, their sores, their starvation? What woman can fail to understand that a mother's anger before the hunger of her children can become more powerful than all the bombers and machineguns in the world?

Hugh Dean, in the N. Y. Compass, which supports the American intervention in Korea, said (July 13): "The fact persists that U. S. armed forces are fighting to preserve the remnants of a government which more South Koreans are willing to fight against than to fight for. The government of Syngman Rhee is a monopoly of determined rightists, a small-scale replica of the regime of Chiang Kai-shek."

The South Koreans refuse to fight brothers of the North because they want to be free of the "democracy" imposed on them by the corrupt b'ody regime of Syngman Rhee.

MANY OF your own correspondents have told the truth about this regime. . . .

Even greater massacres have been since carried on from the air.

Your papers have often reported hundreds of tons of bombs being dropped by radar through heavy clouds and rain, or from great heights. This means that it was impossible to choose military targets. In Seoul, for instance, in a part of the

He Calls It Western Civilization . . .

BRUSSELS. — A delegation from the Belgian Women's Assembly recently visited the Defense Minister and the United States Ambassador to protest American intervention in Korea and to press for the outlawing of the A-Bomb.

As they were emphasizing their anger at the bombing of women and children in Korea, the U.S. Ambassador answered, "Well, that's war!" and added coldly, "And we have only begun."

town with no factories or other military objectives, but only flimsy houses of wood and glass, three raids caused 1,300 deaths.

This is only a small part of the grim story. Peasants are strafed working in the fields. Dozens of villages have been burned to the ground because they were "suspected of harboring guerrillas." Wholesale massacres have been carried on by the retreating troops.

The columnist Walter Lippmann predicts even worse horrors:

"There will be the terrible but inescapable fact that in order to reoccupy South Korea to the 38 Parallel we shall have to destroy by air bombardment all of the principal cities and the main public utilities and industries of North and South Korea." (N. Y. Herald Tribune, July 31). And he admits that "we shall find the mass of the people regarding us as foreign invaders."

The London Times reports that in India the resentment of the public against the United States is growing as the Korean war every day brings more news about bombed cities and burning villages. In England the anti-Communist member of Parliament Richard Grossman wrote in the Sunday Pictorial: "It is surely insane for the American army to be the first to start indiscriminate bombings in Korea, if we want to convince the Koreans and the rest of Asia that Western Civilization is superior to Communism."

MOTHERS OF AMERICA!
You did not raise your sons to die for corrupt hated governments in far-off countries! No mother on earth wants her son to be turned into an assassin of women and children!

Your owe it to your families, to your country and to the people of the world to act, to act now before it is too late.

For out of Korea a terrible atomic war is looming from which no one can expect to escape.

In another war, you too would suffer, as we have: your homes would be destroyed and your families buried under the ruins. Another war would not be just a war in the headlines for you; it would be a dreadful reality from which you would pay with your blood.

But we can stop it. There is still time.

Demand, as we have, the withdrawal of the U. S. troops from Korea, and the end of mass bombing.

Insist on the peaceful settlement of the war by the full Security Council.

Demand the outlawing of the atom bomb. Sign the Stockholm Appeal!

We know that you, the women of America, love peace as we do. If we are united, if we act, we will win it. Let us not repeat the horrors of the past! Let us unite and go forward to a new, beautiful world of peace and plenty, of freedom and equality for all! The future is in our hands. The great responsibility is ours.

NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1950

TAKING ALL THE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS



A military policeman of the U. S. Twenty-fourth Division searching a youngster along Nakdong River bank after he was brought from western shore with hundreds of North Korean prisoners and refugees, following successful Allied river crossing west of Taegu.

The Worker

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October 8, 1950

ALP Launches All-Out Registration Drive

— See Page 2 —

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

THE PRESS KNEW '25,000 ATROCITY' STORY WAS FAKE

Virtually every metropolitan newspaper has in its possession official U.S. Army information that the story of "25,000 North Korean atrocities" is a fake. They received that information before the atrocities story was published.

Although newspapers had gotten information that high Army authorities had in private declared the "25,000 atrocities" story to be a fake, they played up the "atrocities" as unquestioned facts. So did the radio.

Many papers ran editorials slandering the Korean People's Republic and People's Army, knowing that the charge was a fraud.

The high Army authorities who privately acknowl-

edged the "25,000 atrocities" story was a fake refused to make public what they admitted in private. Thus they also acted to perpetuate the fake, since American newspaper editors could not directly quote the U.S. Army as authorities for the statement that the "25,000 atrocities" were an invention.

But the newspapers could—and should—have discarded the "atrocities" story as a proven phony.

This they failed to do. The papers therefore stand indicted before the American people for wilful perjury and deliberate suppression of the facts—in an effort to rouse public hatred for the Korean people and to stir war sentiment.

JUDGE ORDERS DEATH FOR MARTINSVILLE 7

— See Page 3 —

Gov't to Bring 45,000 Nazis Here

U.S. Government authorities have made arrangements for the entry into this country of 45,000 Nazi refugees from eastern Europe under the Displaced Persons Act.

The International Refugee Organization, a UN body, announced Friday that, at the request of the U.S. Displaced Persons Commission, it was placing that many "VolkDeutsche refugees" at the disposal of the agency.

The agreement was drafted in Germany and Austria at meetings of IRO officials, the DP Commission, the high commissioners for Germany and Austria, and Government leaders of the two countries.

The major share of selection of the refugees has been delegated to the West German and Austrian governments.

J. Donald Kingsley, IRO Director-General, disclaimed any responsibility for the agreement on the grounds that the VolkDeutsche question "is outside the competence" of his organization.

The 45,000 Nazi entrants are in addition to another 18,000 members of General Wadislaw Anders' fascist army to be admitted from Canada under the DR act. The Justice and State Departments announced early this week a new set of regulations providing for the

admission of the members of the anti-Semitic Army, which included 30,000 soldiers from the defeated Nazi armies.

The regulations were made public four days after the fascist, anti-Semitic general visited Washington and had a secret lunch with three members of Truman's cabinet and several congressional leaders.

Through the efforts of Rep. Francis Walters (D-Pa) and Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev), who worked together in the final drive to push the McCarran-Kilgore police state bill through Congress, the provision to cover the admission of Anders' army was placed in the Displaced Persons Act.

ALP Opens All-Out Registration Drive

Thousands of American Labor Party workers will be hitting the pavements Sunday in an all-out drive for a record registration of voters in New York City. Registration week starts Monday and goes through Saturday in New York City. Upstate, dates for signing up to vote are October 6, 7, 13 and 14.

Labor Party leaders view the job of getting out the voters as one of registering to the greatest degree possible the sentiment for peace, civil rights and decent economic standards.

This, they believe, will be done both in a big enrollment for the American Labor Party during registration week, and a record vote for the ALP on Election Day.

THE OTHER PARTIES are out to limit the ballot to the clubhouse vote," according to Arthur Schutze, state ALP executive secretary. "As machine politicians, they fear the great, independent vote. We believe, however, that our message of peace, civil rights, anti-profligacy, anti-discrimination, will pay off in a large vote. We are confident, too, we will top the 165,000 ALP enrollees of last year."

Schutze noted that the League of Women Voters, in a questionnaire to candidates, had asked them to explain the "apathy" among the electorate.

"The apathy exists among those who are familiar only with the two major party programs," he explained. "They and the stooge Liberal Party offers no program to the people which hits at the things that concern them. But we have found no apathy among the voters who have been approached on the real issues."

The ALP is aiming to swell the

You Must Register to Vote

The battle to get out the vote in the New York State elections gets underway this weekend. In New York City the polls will be open from Monday through Saturday for registration and enrollment in political parties. Upstate, the registration period will be this Friday and Saturday and next Friday and Saturday.

Here is the set-up in New York City:

WHO REGISTERS: Every citizen over 21 who will have lived in the state a year, in the city four months and in his present election district on Election Day, Nov. 7.

WHERE DO YOU REGISTER: In the polling place near your home.

REGISTRATION HOURS: Monday through Friday of next week from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.; Saturday, from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

WHO ENROLLS: All who wish to become members of an official political party and vote in the primaries of that party the following fall.

Get your friends, neighbors, shopmates, relatives to register and, if possible, enroll ALP. Go to the ALP club in your neighborhood to assist in getting out the vote.

city's registration to 3,000,000 this year, or some 200,000 higher than last year's number.

THE REGISTRATION and enrollment drive was launched Thursday night at an enthusiastic rally at Coolen Gate in Harlem, where Dr. W. E. DuBois, ALP nominee for U. S. Senate, was honored.

Special attention will be paid to getting out the vote of the Negro and Puerto Rican people. There will also be special attention given to Rep. Vito Marcantonio's 18th congressional district, where the

three reactionary war parties—the Democratic, Republicans and Liberals—have ganged up to name a common nominee against the Labor champion, the candidate, a penthouse Tammany hack named James G. Donovan, fought the late FDR, was associated with Christian Front elements, and has come out in this election with a demand for pro-fascist laws domestically, aid to Franco abroad, and opposition to all progressive measures in the economic field.

DESPITE THE GANG-UP
(Continued on Page 6)

Radio Writers Authorize Strike

Radio writers of three major networks Friday authorized their negotiating committee to call a strike at any time after 6 p.m. Oct. 31.

The negotiating committee of the Radio Writers Guild, Authors League of America, was empowered to call the walkout which would affect about 60 continuity, dramatic and newsroom staff writers of the National Broadcasting Co., the American Broadcasting Co., and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

A guild spokesman said the strike vote was taken after the networks failed to make contract proposals on guild demands for more pay.

N. J. Phone Workers Get \$2-\$4

NEWARK.—A statewide strike of 11,000 New Jersey Bell Telephone operators was called off early Friday after a lengthy negotiating session which ended just four hours before the deadline.

The operators, members of the CIO, accepted a \$2 to \$4 weekly wage increase instead of the union shop demanded, the company agreed to maintenance of union membership as of Oct. 2, but said future membership would be up to individuals.

WFTU DELEGATE CHARGES 'KIDNAPING' BY U.S. OFFICIALS

PARIS.—George Fischer, delegate to the UN for the World Federation of Trade Unions, has charged here that he had been "kidnapped" by U. S. Immigration officials in New York, held incommunicado for three days and then forcibly returned to France, even though he had valid U. S. visa.

The UN has refused to, okay his presence at the current General Assembly meeting after the State Department insisted that Fischer was trying to attend the wrong meeting of the UN.

Fischer obtained his visa at the U. S. Embassy here Sept. 13, and five days later left for New York to attend the meetings of the UN's Economic and Social Council, with which the WFTU has consultative status.

Immigration authorities arrested Fischer as soon as he stepped off the plane Sept. 19 at 2 a. m. He was taken to Ellis Island. The following day he was ordered to withdraw his visa application and return to France, or lose the privilege of ever coming to the U. S.

Fischer insisted on his right to enter the country. He was denied permission to call UN Secretary General Trygve Lie. His request to call the WFTU office in Paris was also rejected.

The next day he was taken to the airport by police, but his objections were so loud that he was returned to the police station. On Sept. 20 he was questioned at Ellis Island on his political beliefs. Again he was turned down when he demanded to reach the UN.

Two messages he gave a Western Union messenger were returned to him.

On Sept. 21, a letter from the Immigration Department directed him to leave without a hearing by the Board of Special Inquiry and ordered that it would be unlawful for him to enter the U. S. for any purpose.

The first plane on which he left developed engine trouble and returned to the field. Fischer was taken off by armed police and held until the next day, when he was put on another plane.

Steps to merge three vital trade unions for bigger and better organization campaigns were taken yesterday when the Food and Tobacco Workers, the Distributive Workers and the Office and Professional Workers met in joint convention at 18 Astor Place Friday.

The merger convention is expected to close Saturday with the nomination of officers for the new unified organization.

The combined union will unite more than 80,000 Negro and white workers for more effective drives for higher wages, organization of the unorganized and the general advancement of the labor movement.

The merger decisions were taken Thursday at separate conventions of the three unions.

The tasks facing the new organizations were discussed yesterday in a keynote address by

DuBois to Debate Hanley, Lehman on TV Sunday

Video viewers will have the opportunity to see and hear Dr. W. E. DuBois engage in a three-cornered political debate Sunday evening, Oct. 8, at 7:15 on the WPIX feature, "Battle Page of the Air."

The noted author and scholar, who is making his initial bid for political office, as the American Labor Party candidate for U. S. Senator, will share TV camera with his opponents, Sen. Herbert Leh-

man, Democrat, and Joseph Hanley, Republican.

As part of the unique 45-minute forum, three ALP members and three from each of the other parties will be given time to question each candidate on his platform.

"Battle Page of the Air" is produced at the Little Theatre, ninth floor of the Daily News Building, 220 East 42 Street, and the public is invited to visit the studio for this production.

MacArthur Clamps Gag on Troop News

Gen. Douglass MacArthur was reported Friday by United Press from Tokyo to have clamped a complete censorship on news of all his interventionist troops below or at the 28th Parallel in Korea.

The only news permitted was about the three divisions of puppet Syngman Rhee's troops, which were reported advancing along the east coast and 60 miles inland from the east coast.

How MacArthur's spokesmen play around with figures for propaganda can be seen in the following. United Press declared: "The spokesman estimated that the Reds have lost 200,000 from all causes so far in the war." Then UP goes on to say: "Many of the 200,000 Red casualties obviously were counted twice, MacArthur's spokesman said."

U.S. Steel Corp. Agrees to Talks

The U. S. Steel Co. has agreed to wage talks with Philip Murray's CIO United Steel Workers, on the condition that wildcat strikes in its plants cease.

Murray announced that his union would seek a "very healthy and substantial" wage increase for its 1,000,000 workers in 1,800 companies. While Murray did not disclose the union's cents-per-hour goal, he gave tacit endorsement to suggestions by other union officials that the organization's target be well over 15 cents an hour.

The existing contract does not set wage negotiations before December 1.

So-called "quickie strikes" have been taking place in steel plants in protest over the threatened displacement of workers by new machinery. The union is expected to press for a "package" that would include a general pay rise, improved pension and social insurance provisions, elimination of geographic differentials, liberalized vacation and overtime payments, a union shop and other concessions.

3 UNIONS MEET IN MERGER CONVENTION

Arthur Osman, president of the Distributive Workers.

Osman's union unites warehouse workers and department store workers. And he emphasized the great opportunities that lie before the merged organization in America today.

Delegates said that Osman also stressed the dangers the labor movement is facing from the fascist Taft-Hartley Law and the raiding by reactionary unions. Some of these unions, he pointed out, are behaving like company unions. And their leaders have become more interested in herding the workers behind the program of Big Business than in defending labor's living standards.

Delegates said Osman pointed out the new strength that the merger would give the new union in facing all difficulties.

All three unions had survived terrific attacks in the recent period. And great dangers lie ahead. But the three labor armies are now united into one with far greater power than the three had before.

Delegates were enthusiastic at the prospect as they talked things over in the cafeteria of Tom Mooney Hall, where the convention is held. Negro and white tobacco workers from Winston Salem, for instance, were especially glad. The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. has been denying the union certification in spite of an election victory. They hope to win with the help of the merged unions.

Warehouse and Department store workers; California migratory fruit workers and office workers were also voicing their confidence. But all agreed that hard struggles can be expected.

NAACP Asks Army Revoke Gilbert Doom

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples this week requested revocation of the death sentence imposed Sept. 6 in Haman, Korea, on Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr., of York, Pa., 32-year-old Negro combat officer of the all-Negro 24th Infantry Regiment. The request was sent by Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, to Army Secretary Frank Pace, Jr.

Also, the American Labor Party asked Rep. Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, to convene an emergency meeting of the committee "for a full investigation of the policies

and procedures which have resulted in the Jim Crow court martial sentence of death" on the Negro officer.

Citing Lieut. Gilbert's excellent record in World War II, Mitchell asserted: "To give him the death sentence in view of his combat record is so fantastic that we urge that the Department of the Army immediately announce that he will not be executed."

Noting that the NAACP has received reports of prejudice against Negro servicemen in Korea and of accidental bombings of the 14th Infantry by our own

planes, Mitchell asked "that the influence of these factors on Lieut. Gilbert and other servicemen be carefully studied . . . that a full inquiry be made . . . to see that he is not made the victim of unfair accusations and hasty trial procedures . . . and that he shall have every opportunity to be represented by adequate counsel."

ALP STATEMENT

Arthur Schutze, ALP state executive secretary, said in a formal request to chairman Vinson: "National and international protests have been aroused by the unjust and clearly biased court-martial

sentence meted to Lieut. Gilbert. "If your committee is interested in more than greasing the way for billions of dollars in war contracts for big business, you have the duty to direct an immediate investigation on this matter."

"Among the points that cry out for investigation and action are:

1. The continuing policy of segregation in the armed forces despite empty ballyhoo about the abolition of segregation;
2. The allegation contained in a story in the Pittsburgh Courier to the effect that Major Gen. Keane of the 25th Infantry Division said: 'I will

not rest until I get a death sentence for Gilbert';
- 3. The gross injustice perpetrated by the court martial of Lt. Gilbert in failure to allow witnesses to testify in behalf of the wrongfully accused officer, and in rushing the proceedings in order to 'set an example'."

The AFL announced that it has launched a postcard campaign addressed to President Truman requesting him to act at once to revoke the court martial sentence facing the Negro officer. ALP rallies throughout the state are bringing the fact about this case to hundreds of thousands, the ALP said.

'Lieut. Gilbert Must Not Die! Chicago Rally Wires Truman'

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO. — "Lieut. Gilbert must not die." President Truman was told in a wire sent last night from a rally here protesting the court-martialing of Negro Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert Jr. in Korea.

The rally, held at the monument to the Negro soldier on Chicago's South Side, demanded that Truman "eradicate the anti-Negro practices in our armed forces which give the lie to our claim of championing freedom for the colored people of the world."

Sam Parks, Progressive Party candidate for Congress, declared that if Gilbert dies, "his blood will be on the hands of Truman and Dawson." He lashed out at his opponent in the election, Rep. William A. Dawson, who "has maintained a deadly silence while Jim Crow destroys our people both here and abroad."

The rally, called to help save the life of the 32-year-old infantry officer who refused to lead his men into a death trap, attracted hundreds of people.

Claude Lightfoot, Executive Secretary of the Illinois Communist Party, received a rousing response to his question: "Is there a law that a soldier, ill and ex-

hausted, must sacrifice his life because a Dixie-minded superior officer orders him to?"

"Negro soldiers have distinguished themselves in the fight for freedom. They are being persecuted now because this is not a fight for freedom."

Sidney L. Ordower, state leader of the Progressive Party and war veteran, described the heroism of the Negro soldiers at the Battle of the Bulge in the mixed unit which he commanded in World War II.

One of the highlights of the rally was the speech of Arlene Ward, a 1st District Progressive Party leader and mother of a son of draft age. She called on Negro mothers to save their sons, whether overseas or at home "from Jim Crow wars and Jim Crow justice."

Mrs. Ward related the Gilbert case to the civil rights struggles to save Willie McGee, the Trenton Six, the Martinsville Seven, Rosa Ingram and others, declaring that "these are all links in the chain which keeps the Negro people enslaved."

Father Clarence Parker, chairman of the Illinois Civil Rights Congress, was chairman of the meeting.

Judge Orders Death For Martinsville 7

Special to The Worker

RICHMOND, Va.—The Martinsville Seven were again ordered to die in the electric chair, two months after they were snatched from death by a world-wide movement. Judge M. Ray Doubles, of the Richmond Husting Court, denied writs of habeas corpus to the seven framed Negroes Thursday, and demanded the setting of new dates for the electrocutions.

Doubles on July 26 had halted the scheduled executions of the seven men, and had ordered the State of Virginia to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted. His order came after world wide protests flooded the offices of Gov. John Battle, who earlier had refused to commute the death sentences.

Martin A. Martin, NAACP attorney defending the seven men, said Friday that the denial would probably be appealed to the Virginia Supreme Court, which turned down a similar appeal last March.

Doubles, in his eight-page opinion, upheld the system of Virginia justice that put to death 44 Negro men on phony rape convictions in the last 42 years, while sparing

the lives of white men convicted of the same charge.

The lower court judge praised the manner in which Martinsville court authorities framed the seven men, and said it "could well serve as a model for trial judges throughout the Commonwealth (of Virginia)."

Doubles denied that prejudice and bias existed in the juries of all white men who convicted the seven Negroes in rapid fire, assembly-line trials. He denied that Virginia's courts were prejudiced against Negroes.

SIX QUICK TRIALS

The seven men had been run through six trials, which took no more than four hours each. They were convicted of rape and attempted rape of a 32-year-old white woman, Mrs. Ruby Stroud Floyd, who disappeared soon after the trials were concluded.

Martin had based his appeal for a writ of habeas corpus on the fact that Virginia maintains the death penalty on rape charges purely to convict and sentence Negroes to death.

Doubles dismissed the evidence submitted by Martin by saying that the seven men did not raise this question during their trials. Doubles conveniently forgot that court-appointed white attorneys, working as part of the Martinsville court machine, studiously avoided raising the issue.

DATA SINCE 1908

Martin, in his appeal, had shown that since 1908 a total of 53 Negro men had been sentenced to death in Virginia for rape and attempted rape. Of the total, 44 were electrocuted while nine had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. In all that time, only one white man had been sentenced to death for the same charge, and his sentence was commuted.

Doubles also dismissed Martin's claims that Negroes had been systematically excluded from the juries that tried the seven men. Martin maintained that the questions asked by Martinsville Judge Kennon C. Whittle barred Negroes from the juries.

"In cases like the present . . . the court must see to it that the jurors who try a particular defendant are free from all bias or

prejudice," Doubles said, in effect declaring that sympathy by Negroes for Negro defendants was a sign of prejudice.

The seven men, James L. Hairston, John C. Taylor, Joe H. Hampton, Frank Hairston, Jr., Booker T. Millner, Howard Hairston and Francis Desales Grayson, are still in the Richmond State Penitentiary. The ruling by Judge Doubles, when transmitted to the prison superintendent, will send the seven men back to the death house.

Martin expected that new execution dates would be set to fall 60 days after Doubles' final order is handed down. An appeal to the State Supreme Court can be made within that time. The State Supreme Court can refuse the appeal, basing its decision on its previous refusal. An appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court can then be made. The highest court declined to accept the appeal of the Seven last June.

Truman Orders Draft of 4,450 Doctors

WASHINGTON.—President Truman Friday ordered the draft registration on Oct. 16 of 4,450 doctors and dentists.

At a subsequent date, but not later than next Jan. 16, all practicing doctors and dentists under 50 years of age who have had no military service will be called upon to register. Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey will set the date for them.

Young doctors and dentists who get their degrees after Oct. 16, must register on the day they graduate or within five days afterward.

A Beer Subsidy

The graduate school of journalism of Columbia University Friday accepted a \$100,000 endowment from the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. of Milwaukee, Wis.

Murray Sees Steel Trust Fighting Move for Pay Hike

By George Morris

Philip Murray, addressing the New York State CIO convention Friday indicated that the steel corporations are showing a stiff front against the union's demand for a wage increase. Back from Atlantic City, where his union's wage policy committee decided on

wage demands, Murray lashed out vigorously against the steel companies for their strike-provoking record and said "it is time the industry should have reached the age of reason," and engaged "mature collective bargaining."

He said he still hoped a peaceful settlement would be reached before the expiration of the union's wage reopeners deadline Dec. 31. Murray's reference to Dec. 31 apparently spelled finish to hopes of steel workers that a raise might be negotiated effective before that deadline, as had been forced in other industries because of the sudden spurt in the cost of living.

Murray pleaded that he is "not one who believes in socialism" but is only interested in a "better distribution of the proceeds of industry." He said the billion dollar clear profit General Motors anticipates this year is not "equitable" with the lot of the workers.

A considerable part of the CIO head's speech was given to extolling the Democratic Party's state and city candidates endorsed by the convention. Of Walter Lynch, candidate for Governor, he said:

"I don't think there is a single solitary labor man in the city of New York who could point a finger

(Continued on Page 7)

Reward Their NLRB Agent

WASHINGTON.—Joseph C. Wells, who as assistant to Robert Denham, obtained Taft-Hartley injunction against the AFL International Typographical Union, is now working out in the open. Wells obtained a job on the staff of attorneys maintained by the American Newspaper Publishers Association to fight the Typographical workers.

Wells resigned from the National Labor Relations Board after his boss, Denham, was finally fired.

3 New Romanian Foreign Office Aides

BUCHAREST, Romania (UP).—The appointment of three new deputies of Foreign Minister Anna Pauker has been announced.

Avrani Bunaciv, former minister of justice, Anna Toma, former counsellor of the foreign ministry, and Crigore Preotasa, former minister to Washington, were appointed to the posts.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

It's reported that one big industrialist is now seeing a psychiatrist regularly—he's suffering from peace nightmares.

The biggest capitalists have figured out that the only way to keep from going into the red is to see red everywhere. They insist that if peace were to break out the casualties in Wall Street would be terrific.

Wage Raise vs. Pay Freeze

By George Morris

The Truman administration has been throwing out strong hints that a pay freeze tied to some sort of a price control will be slapped on soon. A nine-man presidential wage stabilization board patterned after the war time body that administered the "Little Steel" formula pay freeze, was understood to be completed. Cyrus Ching, the U. S. Rubber Co. man who now serves as head of the Federal Mediation Service, is slated to be the "public member" and actual boss of the wage board.

The tempo of the moves toward a wage freeze was hurried as the sweeping movement for wage raises and many strikes continued unabated. Many unions are demanding, and have forced, higher raises than the earlier eight to 10 cents hourly raises that were considered the "pattern."

A BIG FACTOR hiking the pay demands in many industries is the fresh spurt in the cost of living that got under way in recent weeks. The eight and 10 cent raises don't look so "big" any more.

The negotiations for a steel raise, due to open Oct. 9, may also indicate the wage freeze pattern. The situation is much like it was in 1941, when a similar wave of cost-of-living strikes swept the country. It was a subsequent 15 percent wage award by the War Labor Board for employees of independent steel firms that became the basis for the "Little Steel" formula that held for all industries for the entire five-year-war period.

The steel negotiations may provide a similar formula. The 10 percent raise Philip Murray accepted in aluminum may be the tip-off. On the other hand the

steel companies may refuse to go even 10 percent on the ground that wages in steel run higher than in ALCOA's plants. *Iron Age*, organ of the big steel interests says

the industry is willing to give five or six cents.

At this writing, neither U. S. Steel nor Bethlehem, the two largest in the industry, have re-



plied to Murray's bid to negotiate three weeks in advance of the contract schedule.

ONLY REPUBLIC, Jones & Laughlin and Inland agreed among the large companies. If the major steel companies balk at making a raise effective before Jan. 1, or refuse to give any raise, Murray may find himself confronted with an already existing Wage Stabilization Board to handle the dispute with a no-strike policy in force.

Or, Murray may have an advance understanding with the administration for a delay of the stabilization machinery until he negotiates and, possibly, sets "the pattern." Whether the steel companies, now bursting at the seams with profitable war contracts, are part of such a deal, is still unclear.

The only indication from Murray was a speech before a district convention of his union, in which he said:

"We hope to arrive at a mutually satisfactory agreement without a strike."

The steel workers have been without a raise for two and one-half years.

MEANWHILE, a new element began to enter the wage picture:



the longer work week. A move by the administration along that line was hinted in a speech by Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, before the American Management Association.

Keyserling said a longer work week is necessary because of the manpower shortage in some war industries. That raises the question whether the government will decree as it did during the war premium pay and other advantages. On the other hand, the administration undoubtedly hopes that bigger pay envelopes due to longer hours will keep some workers satisfied.

War Taxes Cut Wages

By Max Gordon

You have already learned that your pay envelope will be lighter by about 50 cents to a dollar, starting this week. This is the new tax increase, voted by Congress on the same day it sent the notorious McCarran police state bill to President Truman and refused to enact an excess profits tax. It jacks up by 20 percent the rate at which your weekly envelope is taxed.

This tax increase is only the first instalment on the huge increase in the amount to be taken from all working people to pay for the greatly stepped-up military program. On the very day the tax increase designed to raise a total of \$4,500,000,000 (billion) was voted, Congress also voted \$17,000,000,000 (billion) for new armaments.

AND WHEN IT GETS BACK from the election recess, it will be confronted with a request for still another \$10,000,000,000 (billion) for war.

All this is on top of the original \$20,000,000,000 (billion)-odd voted in the regular budget for arms and military aid abroad.

Thus, the amount voted for direct war preparations will add up to nearly \$50,000,000,000 by the early part of next year. This is about 20 percent of the total the country produces in a year.

President Truman declared in his economic message to the nation a few weeks ago that financing of war preparations this time will be on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, instead of by piling up a national debt, as in the last war.

The present economy, with its \$260,000,000,000 national debt, makes it tough to raise the money in any other way since the interest on this debt is huge. On top of this, the only way the country can produce huge war armaments is by shifting from production of civilian goods. This, too, is unlike the situation at the beginning of the last war, when there was a lot of unused labor and productive capacity lying around.

The UE has already begun putting this program into operation. Several locals have won the FEPC clause in contracts. But, as Thompson pointed out, the real key to unlocking industries doors to Negroes is to win integration in apprenticeship training programs that will be protected from discrimination by law.

stretching of the already huge national debt, but cuts down on the amount of money you will have for buying of civilian goods.

In effect, this means that instead of another four and a half billion to be raised in new taxes, it will be closer to thirty billion when Congress gets through monkeying with the tax question by next summer. In the light of the military aims of the Administration in Europe, as well as in the Far East, it will continue to go up and up for years to come as the economy shifts drastically from civilian production to a military footing.

Administration leaders are fearful that any peace moves in connection with Korea may take away from it a weapon by which to bludgeon the workingman into accepting the huge cuts in living standards involved. Hence they are constantly warning that regardless of the outcome in Korea, the sacrifices and the privation will still have to be expected. There will be no reduction in war preparations.

COMMERCE SECRETARY Charles Sawyer declared last week that we "must face serious shortages, heavy taxes and problems of inflation for years to come."

"Those who think the end of this present emergency (the Korean war) will relieve us of concern for the future are victims of self-delusion," he maintained.

Treasury Secretary John Snyder warned that the American people have "no notion" of what is facing them by way of taxes as a result of the war program. Members of Snyder's staff are due to meet soon with members of congressional committees to plan the next tax boosts.

Aside from new wage imposts, Roy Blough, members of the President's Council on Economic Advisers, has promised new sales taxes, both to finance the military and to reduce demand for available civilian goods.

Negroes Still Losing Jobs Despite War

By John Hudson Jones

"Demand For Labor at Five-Year Peak" was a headline in the New York Times of Sept. 28. The story went on to tell how Robert C. Goodwin, director of the U.S. Labor Department Bureau of Employment had reported a tremendous demand for industrial workers since the invasion of Korea.

But in the Afro-American of that same week a headline read, "Milwaukee Employers Ignore Local FEPC Law, Job Bias Rife."

The story went on, "many veterans are having a difficult time getting jobs in defense plants, it was pointed out here last week by Commander Fred Winn of Corporal Cornice E. Grace Post No. 445, American Legion."

"On the one hand employers are clamoring for workers and on the other hand hundreds of colored workers are unable to find jobs. . . . The state employment service state a week ago that there were 2,400 unfilled jobs in Milwaukee. But there are none for colored!"

But could this happen when the Big Democracy men in Washington had told such Negro "leaders" as Lester Granger of the Urban League, and Walter Rice of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and A. Philip Randolph of the Pullman Porters Union that all they had to do was back up the war and everything would be groovy!

Hadn't these militant, fire-eating "leaders" offered the sweat and tear of Negroes to Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, and W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Resources Security Board?

But not being able to run away from the hard facts of job bias

Granger was forced to voice the fear of increasing rampant discrimination at the Grand Rapids, Mich., conference of the Urban League.

But instead of things getting better for the Negro workers as the war propagandists tried to make them believe Negroes have been steadily losing jobs since 1945, and haven't stopped yet!

A resolution before the recent convention of the United Electrical Workers pointed out that "unemployment has hit the Negro industrial worker and farm laborer with a sharp economic blow, and discrimination continues unabated in industry after industry throughout the country."

The Chicago Trade Union Conference for Negro Rights pointed out in June that unemployment was "rapidly becoming a mass problem among us." In Chicago 69 percent of those receiving relief

were Negroes and in Toledo the percentage was 50.

But the key question for solution to this worsening situation was raised by Ernest Thompson, secretary of the UE Fair Practices Committee in a report to their New York convention.

After a survey of most of the UE districts, Thompson reported, "in most plants where there are Negro workers they are excluded almost entirely from machine tool, maintenance, and other high skilled jobs. This confines these work-

ers to a few job categories. Among the many problems that exist in many plants where Negro workers were hired during the war is their being laid off and never recalled, and many times laid off out of seniority. . . . In the big plants throughout our industry we find it is almost an unwritten law that no Negro workers be admitted to the apprenticeship training courses in spite of the fact that many big plants like GE in Schenectady and Erie, Westinghouse in Pittsburgh, and Harvester shops bring in hundreds of apprentices each year."

This was a flagrant practice during World War II, when the FEPC was operating, and many Negro men, women and youth won jobs in industry. This freezing of the majority of Negroes in low-paid jobs and refusing to train and upgrade them, accounts for many being the first fired after the war.

The special victims of this were, of course Negro women. They came into and stood shoulder to shoulder with the men at the machines but were ruthlessly laid off and fired immediately after the war.

The historic Chicago conference sponsored by the Harlem Trade Union Council and the South Side Council laid the basis for fighting and winning jobs for Negroes both in time of war and provided insurance for them in peace. This was the model clause FEPC campaign it urged that all unions adopt and initiate as top union negotiating policy.

The UE has already begun putting this program into operation. Several locals have won the FEPC clause in contracts. But, as Thompson pointed out, the real key to unlocking industries doors to Negroes is to win integration in apprenticeship training programs that will be protected from discrimination by law.

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Korea Peace—Who Fears It?

WHY CAN'T WE have peace in Korea?

Washington says we have to punish "the aggressor." But Syngman Rhee, the police-state tyrant whose regime has disgusted even the most conservative of outside observers, admitted that the fighting in Korea is CIVIL WAR. He said (Oct. 3 New York Herald Tribune) that MacArthur must cross the 38th parallel and seize all of Korea "to prevent ANOTHER CIVIL WAR."

It would seem that the aggression in Korea comes from the outside armies which have brought such bloodshed and devastation to that nation with modern jet planes and unresisted big bombers raining death on villages and farms.

All during August, Soviet UN delegate Malik pleaded for a peaceful settlement in Korea; that was when the North Koreans were advancing swiftly to the south. He urged that the UN ask both sides to state their case, for outside armies to withdraw and to let the Koreans have self-determination. This peace offer was blocked and defeated on the insistence of Warren Austin, our delegate. Why?

Now Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet delegate to the UN General Assembly, repeats this offer for a peaceful settlement in Korea. Let the North and South Korean legislatures meet jointly to work out a national election, he urges. Let all killing stop, he urges, and let the UN, with People's China seated, assist in bringing peace.

Instead of accepting this peace proposal, the MacArthur-Truman plan seems to call for an invasion of North Korea and the imposition of the hated Rhee regime by fire and sword.

This spells bigger casualties for us. In little more than three months, our casualties have reached the 20,000 mark. The Koreans will never surrender to outside dictation, anymore than we would. They will fight as the Chinese did, endlessly, year after year, until they free their country.

We firmly believe that it is true patriotism to urge a peaceful settlement in Korea, a settlement that would allow the Koreans to decide their own form of government themselves in free and democratic elections. We do not want to see bigger casualty lists. We do not want war profiteers to coin fortunes out of the suffering of American boys and their families. We want peace in Korea because we want peace in the world.

Junk the Whole Thing

TEN DEMOCRATIC SENATORS who voted to uphold President Truman's too-late veto of the McCarran-Mundt police-state law say they are out to "revise" it.

Headed by such men as Lehman (N.Y.) and Kefauver (Tenn.), they declare that they will seek "a better law." In doing so, they warn the many organizations which voiced opposition to the McCarran nazi-style law to be careful to avoid any connections with "subversive" or leftwing organizations.

When these Senators decry the McCarran law as vile and un-constitutional, millions will agree with them. In fact, the opposition included the organizations which make up the majority of the American people. Truman admitted that this law is sheer thought-control on the police-state model, and opens the way for wholesale persecution by self-appointed tyrants.

But it is outright repeal the country demands, not some kind of patchwork "revision" that will leave the storm troopers most of what they won in a terror-ridden and hysterical Congress. Some of these "revisions" include the retention of concentration camps for all anti-war Americans who will be branded as "subversive."

As for not tying themselves up with the Left, we say this is irrelevant. If any organization or individual sincerely acts to get rid of this vicious legislation, let them do it in any way they desire. No one is stopping them from rousing the country for fighting the McCarran law in their own organizations. Experience has shown that mere verbal protestations are not enough; that what is needed is to get the millions of organized trade union members, the church organizations, etc., to stand up and DEMAND that the White House and all Congressmen junk this filthy law or face the wrath of the entire people.

Confidence Keynoted 2-Day Communist Parley

By Marian Bachrach

The days of Sept. 19 and 20 were marked by some significant contrasts of far-reaching consequence to the future of our country. In Washington these two days saw a stampede of Senators and Congressmen, hypnotized by their own anti-Communist ravings, trample the Bill of Rights underfoot. While this pro-fascist orgy was approaching its climax, some 100 Communist leaders from all parts of the country were attending an enlarged meeting of the Party's National Committee in the City of New York.

The Communists were well aware that the Congress was about to pass the McCarran-Wood-Kilgore bill, and that the expected Presidential veto would be a strictly for-the-record gesture. They had no doubt that this legislative license to the forces of fascism would in effect attempt to outlaw the Communist Party and place enormous difficulties in the way of all independent political action.

Yet it was the lawmakers in Washington, not the Communists in New York, who sounded the knell of doom. The bipartisans were panicked by the bankruptcy of their own policies, which have led our nation into a blind alley. Mass arrests and concentration camps were the only answer they could give to the American people's fervent demand that a way be found to achieve world peace. The outlook in Congress was for ever more frantic war preparations, more reckless military adventures, and atomic world war.

THE COMMUNIST LEADERS had a very different outlook. With calm objectivity they discussed the state of the Union and of the world. They foresaw an increasingly sharp and difficult struggle to prevent the outbreak of World War III and the victory of fascism in America. But they could find no reason to believe these disasters inevitable. On the contrary, they found every reason to persist in maintaining that it is still possible for the American people effectively to defend peace and their democratic rights.

In Congress, Democrats and Republicans, Dixiecrats and "Fair Dealers" were alike unable to conceal their fear of the people they have betrayed. But the Communist leaders spoke as men and women who are strangers to such fears. As you listened you understood why.

GUS HALL, the big, blonde National Secretary whose serious words seem no contradiction to his warm smile, opened the meeting. Its purpose, he said, was to get the reaction of the American experience confirmed the correct-

ness of the National Committee's estimate that the American people are in a mood to resist pro-fascist reaction and defend their immediate interests. Their concern was for improving the Party's work, and, above all, for finding more effective means to combat the confusion fostered by Wall Street's government and its Social Democrat and reformist agents in the ranks of labor and the people.

It was with these problems, and with the objective situation in the nation and the world, that the main and supplementary reports dealt in detail.

Cus Hall's main report dealt with the developments in the Korean war, and the increasing danger of its spread to world proportions; the growth of fascist reaction and the new stage of the struggle to combat it; economic questions arising out of the developing war economy; the economic struggles of the workers; the tasks of the Communists and the new responsibilities and problems of the Party.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Labor Secretary, supplemented this with a report on many concrete problems facing the trade union movement. He spoke at length of the developing movement for higher wages, which since the start of the Korean war has involved millions of workers and most basic industries. He analyzed the continued lack of understanding of the anti-labor and imperialist character of American intervention in Korea, and of the problems of developing the fight for peace among the workers and in the unions. He also devoted considerable attention to aspects of the Negro question in the trade unions. Williamson cited the part being played by the Labor Conference for Peace and the Labor Councils for Negro Rights. Other sections of his report dealt with the expelled unions and the leftwing trends in those under right reformist leadership; and the tasks of the Party and all advanced workers in the present and coming period.

HENRY WINSTON, National Organization Secretary, discussed the relationship between questions of Party organization under new conditions and the problem of guaranteeing that policy is carried out under any and all conditions. He said that the push to illegalize the Party has not, however, ex-

(Continued on Page 6)

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School Spying System Bared in Teacher 'Trial'

By Harry Raymond

How a gestapo-like mechanism of thought control, replete with its undercover network of police spies, informers and professional denouncers, is operating in the New York City school system has been unfolded to public view in the Board of Education's department trial of teacher David L. Friedman.

Proceedings against Friedman, one of eight suspended teachers of Jewish faith, are being challenged by the Teachers Union as illegal political snooping and a violation of the Civil Service Law which forbids consideration of political affiliation in connection with employment of teachers.

Friedman is charged with conduct unbecoming a teacher for alleged 1945-1946 membership in a Communist organization. Instead of judging the actual conduct of the teacher, his classroom work and moral habits, Trial Examiner Theodore Kiendl has undertaken

to pass judgment on the doctrines of the Communist Party

FOUR PROFESSIONAL police informers held the spotlight for most of the first three weeks of the trial, reciting distorted versions of Marxist theory and practice. Two of the informers never knew the accused teacher. The other two, who claimed they knew him as a member of the Communist Party, were trapped in so much false testimony on other pertinent matters that it became difficult to believe a fair-minded judge would credit anything they said.

THE PROSECUTION presented its proof in this order:

1. Joseph Zack Kornfeder, self-admitted anti-labor spy and de-

nouncer, expelled from the Communist Party in 1934, identified a number of historical Marxist pamphlets and books—the same publications that were banned and burned by Hitler's Nazis—and denounced them as subversive. He never knew teacher Friedman, but came to testify against him for a fee of \$25 a day and expenses.

2. Another \$25-a-day professional informer, Louis F. Budenz, added more Marxist books to the purge list and offered the weird information that Communist Party public political pronouncements meant the opposite of what they said. He, too, could not identify Friedman as a Communist, but admitted he (Budenz) was in the stool pigeon business for money. His magazine articles, newspaper stories, a book and lectures, which fingered hundreds of progressives and subjected them to judicial and legislative persecution, he revealed under cross-examination, netted him more than \$40,000.

3. Leonard Patterson, the informer with a bad memory, was positive he saw Friedman at two Young Communist League meetings in 1932 or 1933. He then identified Earl Browder as the Communist candidate for President in 1932. When told his memory was bad on the 1932 candidacy and confronted with the World Almanac record showing William Z. Foster was the candidate, Patterson shouted he worked in the campaign and declared under oath the official election record was wrong. His memory failed him likewise on at least a dozen other important personal matters, including the year of his marriage, and he left the witness stand shaken and fully discredited informer.

4. Police Detective Stephanie Horvath was "sure," during a period of political snooping in the Communist Party, she saw Friedman at party meetings. She was also "sure" one of the alleged meetings, in February, 1945, discussed the "nomination of Henry Wallace." When advised Wallace was neither nominated for nor ran for office in 1945, the woman cop, in confusion, testified she meant his "nomination for Secretary of Commerce." She was "sure" that at the time of a second meeting in 1947 Communists were working in Rep. Vito Marcantonio's campaign for mayor. Her credibility hit the zero point when confronted with the fact that the mayoralty race was two years later.

5. Supt. of Schools William Jansen, the final witness the prosecution, admitted under cross-examination of Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union and a defense attorney, he had no evidence of any classroom misconduct on the part of Friedman. He testified he had never received information that Friedman advocated violent overthrow of the U. S. Government. Jansen said he had ordered the teacher suspended after he read testimony from a Senate sub-committee report naming Friedman as a Communist and after Friedman refused to state whether or not he had ever been a member of the Communist Party.

Trial Examiner Theodore Kiendl refused to hear expert defense testimony by Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, of Yale University Law School and five other leading educators, on questions of academic freedom in connection with the case. The trial is scheduled to continue Monday morning at Board of Education headquarters, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

Confidence Keynoted CP Parley

(Continued from page 5) exhausted all possibilities of struggle to defend its constitutional rights and that the fight for its legal existence will go on. His report was supplemented by Michael Russo, Assistant Organization Sec-

retary.

Benjamin Davis stressed the fact that the national oppression of the Negro people is the Achilles heel of American imperialism, and analyzed new opportunities and problems in advancing the struggle for Negro rights. Pettis Perry, secretary of the National Negro Commission, supplemented Davis' report and both Communist leaders reaffirmed the importance of intensifying the Party's fight against white chauvinism which now takes on new proportions as a result of the growth of the fascist menace and the war danger.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn sounded a clarion call for rousing the nation to demand that the Supreme Court reverse the Foley Square frameup verdict. Her confidence that it was possible to win a partial victory in the bail fight and keep the 10 Communist leaders out of jail was justified soon after this historic National Committee meeting closed.

★

THE CONTRAST between the hollow and inflamed oratory in Congress and the sober but confident words of the Communist leaders was as significant as it was striking. The Party's fighting National Chairman, William Z. Foster, was absent—he has been ill during the two years since the indictment of the 11 National Committee members. Eugene Dennis, level-headed and wise General Secretary, was absent, too. He has been in jail since May 12, a hostage of the House Un-American Committee. Ten of the top leaders did not know whether or not they would be in jail before the meeting came to an end. Of all the National Committee members, only Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is free to travel. Steve Nelson, Pennsylvania State Chairman, was in jail. Other district leaders had been jailed, were facing jail sentence, or had known harassment and the threat of physical violence.

Yet the spirit of Foster and Dennis made itself felt in the counsels of their comrades. The

Party whose leaders could not go among the people brought the thinking of the people, their hopes and aspirations, into this remarkable meeting.

The persecuted and harassed Communists faced the future unafraid. It was their persecutors and traducers in Congress who were haunted by fear and gripped by hysterical panic.

If you read the Congressional Record for Sept. 19 and 20 you will find in it no hope for the American people, or the future of mankind. But if you read the record of the Communist Party National Committee meeting you will find charted there a road of hard struggle, many turnings and bitter sacrifices—a road, however, whose end is world peace, economic security, equality and the ever-expanding happiness possible in a socialist society.

ALP

(Continued from Page 2)

against him, Rep. Marcantonio's campaign workers report that powerful sentiment for him, far higher than ever before, makes it possible to reelect him. They emphasize, however, that a necessary condition is a maximum registration to overcome the big clubhouse Donovan vote. Particularly in the areas where there is overwhelming support for him—the Italian and Puerto Rican working-class areas—the turnout at the polls has to be high.

Not that Donovan will get even the entire clubhouse votes. Campaign workers report that there is wide dissatisfaction among Republicans particularly even local election district leaders, with the GOP's backing of the Tammany wheelhorse. Some have indicated support for Marcantonio. Others have declared they will steer clear of the congressional contest altogether.

The position of GOP State Senatorial candidate, William Bianchi, illustrates the attitude of some. Bianchi accepted ALP backing despite GOP demands that no candidate of theirs take it. He is campaigning actively for Marcantonio on the grounds that the congressman is truly the candidate of the people of the area.

for David Alman, author of "World Full of Strangers" at first of series of "Meet the Author" evenings, Saturday, Oct. 7th at 6:30 Allerton Ave. Dancing, refreshments.

BILL'S BAND, fall flavor, spacious dance hall at Mike Quinn's Fall Festival at 1311 Intervale Ave. (cor Freeman St.) 8 p.m. Subs. 50c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

what's on

SATURDAY

Millinery Bazaar, Oct. 6, 7, 8 at 77 Fifth Ave. (near 15th St.) Manhattan. Latest style hats at reasonable prices. TIME: Friday 6-11 p.m. Saturday 12 till 12 p.m.; Sunday 12-8 p.m.

GET IN THE SWING, Eleelon Campaign Party. Dancing, entertainment, refreshments. George's Studio, 223 Eighth Ave. Sat. Eve. Oct. 7th. Subs. \$1. ALP 3rd A. 26th St.

SOL TISCHLER TESTIMONIAL Party, to honor the Lower East Side's fighting candidate for Assembly Greet Sol. Sat. Oct. 7th, 8:30 p.m. 158 Lexington St. Entertainment, refreshments, dancing.

GALA PARTY, come one, come all. Sat. Oct. 7th. Dorie Miller, LYL, 2315 Seventh Ave.

OLD FASHIONED GRAB BAG 'PARTY, apple cider, party games and prizes, refreshments and dancing. Sat. 8:30. Chelsea 304, 26th St. 26th St. Modest donation 50c.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT FILM CLUB presents "Adventure in Bokhara," a story of Robin Hood of Orient... "typical of best Soviet art." World-Telegram. Film showings: 8:30, 10:00 and 11:30 p.m. Social all evening. Membership fee \$1. 111 W. 88th St.

DANCE TONIGHT at Tompkins Square YPA. Spacious ballroom, congenial people, entertainment, refreshments plus television in the library and everything that makes a gala evening. Come on downtown to 95 Avenue B. The A. Bus at 14th St. to 6th St. will leave you at the door. Contribution 75c.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL FORUM: A Review Week with Abner Berry, Saturday afternoon, 2 p.m. at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Subs. 50c.

NOBODY BUT NOBODY will miss Dorie Miller's annual pre-election hop this Saturday. Remember last year, O.K. then. 2133 Seventh Ave. (136th St.) 9 p.m. Subs. 50c.

Bronx

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in two full hours of hilarious comedy delights: "Burlesque on Carmen," "Tillie's Punctured Romance," and a shortened version of "The Gold Rush." Three gala nights, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 6, 7, 8. Two showings each night, 8 and 10 p.m. Co-op Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Auspices: Co-op Film Fair. Subs. 75c (tax included).

INTERVALE THEATRE presents "Foreign Correspondent," and Soviet classic, "Life at the Zoo." Two showings: 8 and 10 p.m. at 1311 Intervale Ave. (cor. Freeman St.) Dancing. Subs. 50c.

Brooklyn

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in two full hours of hilarious comedy delights: "Burlesque on Carmen," "Tillie's Punctured Romance," and a shortened version of "The Gold Rush." Three gala nights, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 6, 7, 8. Two showings each night, 8 and 10 p.m. Co-op Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Auspices: Co-op Film Fair. Subs. 75c (tax included).

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For Saturday's issue Friday at 1 p.m.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

on the scoreboard

(Continued from Page 8)

Brown to ground to Hamner, but the young Phil shortstop tried to shovel it over to second for the force before he had it, something which cannot be done. The Yanks had tied the score, the bases were still loaded.

Never changing expressions, the Phil pitcher went to work on big Johnny Mize, and got him on a harmless pop. Then he went out for a pinch-hitter, his magnificent work under pressure doomed to oblivion.

Everybody knew the Yanks would win once it went into the last of the ninth. How, they weren't certain. Relief pitcher Russ Meyer blew through the first two hitters, then Woodling dribbled a cheap hit to second, Rizzuto lined another which the Phil second baseman almost caught, and Coleman lofted a fly which fell exactly between the Phil left and center fielders. Almost, not quite, barely, enough to torture Phil fans cruelly.

It should be over on Saturday. And should the Phils recover from the nightmare of the first three day's frustration enough to beat rookie Ed Ford, they run smack into Vic Raschi again on Sunday. From here on to the last out of the 1950 World Series, morbid curiosity is the dominant note.

The outcome is as foregone as foregone can be in baseball. Even Philadelphia must admit that the better team is winning, the team with the know how.

Goldstein Asks Quick Ruling on Feinberg Law

ALBANY, N. Y.—Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein has announced he plans to demand of the Court of Appeals Monday that it hear argument at once on the constitutionality of the Feinberg school witchhunt bill.

The law bars from teaching any member of an organization labelled "subversive" by the State Board of Regents. Its foes have charged

that it has already had the effect of suppressing all independent thought by teachers.

The law was declared unconstitutional by two state Supreme Court judges. Their verdicts, however, were reversed by the Appellate Court. The State Communist Party and six New York educators, who have filed separate suits, have requested the Appeals Court to hold off until November because one of the attorneys, State Sen. Fred G. Moritt, was tied up in his campaign for reelection.

Attorney General Goldstein indicated, however, that he was in a hurry to get the witchhunt going and would ask the Court for immediate argument.

Metal Workers Get 10% Pay Hike

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The 1,500 production employees of Reynolds Metals Co., here won a 10 percent wage increase.

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on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

HERE AT THE YANKEE STADIUM, it doesn't look like the same series. First off, the Stadium and Shibe Park are totally different in all exteriors. The modern, triple-decked Bronx structure seats twice as many as the archaic old edifice in North Philly.

But more striking than this is the difference in general atmosphere. Here is none of the tight tension of Shibe, the almost oppressive hanging on every move of the home team, the out-of-proportion cheers for their least little accomplishment, the heritage of dying with inferior teams summer after summer for 35 years. Though the Phil players wouldn't put it in so many words, the truth is they actually feel easier and looser here away from home. Civic hysteria is not conducive to relaxed, natural baseball.

Everybody seems relaxed here. After all, this is the place where victories are taken in stride, where a whole generation of fans has grown up to not only hope for, but to expect Yankee victories. In Philly there was gnawing doubt right from the start...

"We can beat the Yanks; do you think we really can?"

IN THE HOUSE that Ruth built the question is "four or five games?" There is even room for the patronizing feeling, well, let 'em win one, what the heck. The Yanks can always win the big win, whether by 10 runs or one.

Even when the Phils went ahead 2-1 with a little crisp hitting off Ed Lopat, the first time this series they'd been ahead, the big crowd seemed to know that somehow the Yanks would make their move—as always. They tied it in the eighth and won it in the ninth on walks, errors and scratch hits. In Philly, DiMaggio did it with one big blast. But the point is they did it one way or the other, and that's the history of the modern Yanks.

THIS SERIES HAS DIED. Died dead. The Phils have thrown up some nice pitching, have stayed within one run each time, and yet somehow never seemed to be in the running. This is not a great Yankee club, but it's good enough to stay ahead of the opposition. If you say the Phils beat themselves today, with Heintzelman yielding three straight walks in the eighth with two out, and Hamner booting an easy roller, that's true enough. But the other part of the story is that the Yanks don't beat themselves.

Yankee baserunning, to take one phase of this odd runaway series of close games, has been far more alert than the Phils'. For example, Hamner rapped single off Johnson's glove in the second. As he neared first, he slowed down, never noting that Rizzuto had slipped off balance in backing up Johnson and the ball was rolling away from him into short left. Instead of making second on this hit, he had a single. Andy Seminick followed with a clean hit to center which would have scored Hamner from second, he died on third.

IN DIRECT CONTRAST was the baserunning of the Yankee shortstop, the wonderful little Phil Rizzuto, and the difference was one run. With two away in the third and the pattern of the game yet to form, Phil drew a walk and stole. Seminick's throw bounced away from second about 10 feet toward right field. Rizzuto was up and away for third like a dart. From there he scored on Coleman's short hit. The importance of making this break is just as important as one run in this game—in brief, all-important.

It's a bitter series for 33-year-old Jim Konstanty. The smart relief hurler pitched beautifully to start the series, only to run into Raschi's two-hitter and lose, 1-0.

With one day's rest after this heroic effort, Jim trudged out of the Stadium bullpen this day to face the Yankees' leading series hitter, Bobby Brown, with the bases full and two out. He got

(Continued on Page 7)

BOX SCORE

Philadelphia (N)	AB	R	H	E	New York (A)	AB	R	H	E
Waitkus, 1b	5	0	1	0	Rizzuto, ss	3	1	1	0
Ashburn, cf	4	0	1	0	Coleman, 2b	4	1	3	0
Jones, 3b	3	0	1	0	Berra, c	2	0	0	0
Ennis, rf	4	1	1	0	DiMaggio, cf	3	0	1	0
Sisler, lf	4	0	1	0	Bauer, lf	3	0	0	0
Mayo, lf	0	0	0	0	(A) Brown	1	0	0	0
Hamner, ss	4	1	3	1	(B) Jensen	0	0	0	0
Seminick, c	3	0	1	1	Ferrick, p	0	0	0	0
Coliat, 26	3	0	1	0	Mize, 1b	4	0	0	0
Bloodworth, 2b	0	0	0	0	Collins, 1b	0	0	0	0
Heintzelman, p	2	0	0	0	Johnson, 3b	4	0	0	0
Konstanty, p	0	0	0	0	Mapes, rf	4	0	0	0
(C) Whitman	1	0	0	0	Lopat, p	2	0	1	0
(D) Cabellero	0	0	0	0	Woodling, lf	2	1	1	0
Meyer, p	0	0	0	0	Totals	32	3	7	0
Totals	33	3	10	2					

(A)—Batted for Bauer in 8th and was safe when Hamner fumbled his grounder.

(B)—Ran for Brown in 8th.

(C)—Batted for Konstanty in 9th and was safe on fielder's choice.

(D)—Ran for Coliat in 9th.

(x)—Two out when winning run scored.

Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2
New York 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—3

Runs batted in—Coleman 2, Sisler, Coliat (Coleman scored on Hamner's error in 8th). Two base

Coleman Puts Clincher on Forlorn Phils in the 9th

By Carl Lunquist
(United Press Sports Writer)

Jerry Coleman, a pestiferous youngster who delivers at his best when the most is at stake, smashed his third single of the day in the bottom of the ninth inning today to give the New York Yankees a 3 to 2 triumph over

long-ball hitting Andy Seminick, my knocked it down but couldn't make a play.

Then Phil Rizzuto singled off Bloodworth's glove and Woodling held up at second.

That set it up for Coleman. With the count one and one, he socked the next pitch to left center. It would have been at least a double but the damage was done the instant Woodling crossed the plate.

Veteran Tom Ferrick, the relief pitcher the Yankees picked up from the Browns at midseason, worked the ninth inning and got credit for his first World Series triumph.

The Phils got their other run in the seventh when Hamner led off with a single. Then Seminick, the two-ton truck who doubles as Philly catcher, dropped that first astonishing sacrifice bunt. Lopat was so baffled he groped, but didn't quite grab the ball and Seminick almost beat it out. Lopat got it on the second attempt, but there was no chance to nail Hamner, who then scored on Goliat's single.

Coleman's single in the third scored Rizzuto with two out. Little Phil had walked, stolen second and went to third on an error. Then Jerry tried to stretch his hit to a double but was thrown out on an alert relay from left fielder Dick Sisler.

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